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Victoria Daily Times.

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COAL AND WOOD
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VOL. 38.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904.

NO. 126.



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Pure Liquid Paints
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Early Rose, Burbank Seedlings
Beauty of Hebron, Flower Balls,
FROM SELECTED HAND PICKED STOCK.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St.
Tel. 413.

ACT DISALLOWED.

MISS R. DELMONICO DEAD.

Attorney-General's Measure Annulled by
the Governor-General in Council.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 26.—An act of the British Columbia legislature passed on May 14th, 1903, entitled "An act relating to employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts," has been disallowed by the Governor-General in council. The bill aimed at the exclusion of Japanese from employment on these works. It was called the Labor Regulation Act, and set up an educational test to prevent the employment of Chinese and Japanese.

Last of Well Known New York Restaurant Keepers.

New York, March 26.—The Tribune says: "Miss Ross Delmonico, the last of the older generation of the well known Delmonico family, died yesterday at her home in this city. She was 65 years old, and was the daughter of John Delmonico, one of the founders of the famous Delmonico restaurant. Miss Delmonico has been the owner of the restaurant since the death of her brother Charles in 1881."

RUSSIANS LIVING ON HORSE FLESH

FOOD ALREADY SCARCE IN NORTHERN KOREA

Strong Fortresses Being Built Near An-tung—Captain of Pleiades Tells of Experiences.

(Associated Press.)

Tokio, March 26.—A private telegram from Korea states that the Russians are establishing a strong position in the vicinity of Antung. They are said to have seven fortresses completed, and to be engaged in erecting six additional ones.

It is also reported that four batteries of artillery have been established at Chyong Syong.

The Russians are reported to be experiencing great difficulty in transporting army supplies, particularly from Liao Yang. The roads are in bad condition, and it has been necessary to repair them and construct a number of new bridges. Food is scarce, no cattle are available, and the Russians have been killing and eating horses.

TWO JAPANESE KILLED.

Conflict Between Patrols—The Movements in Korea.

Liao Yang, March 26.—General Mishchenko has been informed that the Japanese have suspended their advance on the Ping Yang-Anju line. Three thousand Japanese troops are stationed at Anju and one thousand at Pak Chien, while forty Japanese warships and transports are anchored at Che-mulpo.

According to Russian advice the object of the Japanese is to turn the Russians' flank, for which they are awaiting the concentration of their army.

A Cossack patrol encountered a Japanese post near Pak Chien, on March 24th, and exchanged shots. While retiring, the Cossacks met a Japanese patrol, and opened fire with the result that one Japanese officer and one man and one horse were killed. The Russian force suffered no casualties.

THE PLEIADES ARRIVES.

Captain Tells of the First Attack By Japanese on Port Arthur.

(Special to the Times.)

Port Townsend, March 26.—Steamer Pleiades, which was detained for some time at Port Arthur, arrived here at 12:30 this morning after a quick, uneventful trip.

Capt. F. G. Purtington says the steamer arrived at Port Arthur on the morning of February 7th, and proceeded to the inner harbor to discharge flour. At that time the Russian squadron was at anchor in the open roads outside.

The first sign of battle was at 11 o'clock on the night of February 8th, when the Japanese torpedo boats damaged the Russian warships. The attack was entirely unexpected. The Russian ships were saved from sinking by their watertight compartments.

The Russian attempt at defense was futile, as they could not locate the enemy. The Japs escaped unharmed.

No further attack was made until 11 a.m. on February 9th, when the bombardment of the forts and city commenced.

The non-combatants were panic-stricken, and the authorities had the greatest difficulty in preserving order. Shells were flying everywhere. The bombardment lasted 45 minutes.

Twenty-three Russian soldiers and sailors were killed and 50 wounded. A number of residents were also wounded by flying shells. Shells dropped all around the Pleiades, and one shattered a piece of her deck.

The Pleiades did not sneak out of the harbor, as has been previously reported. She had permission before leaving.

The steamer proceeded to Tacoma at 8 o'clock. Yokohama was the last port at which she called.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Estimated Value of Ore Shipped From the Boundary Mines This Year.

(Special to the Times.)

Phoenix, March 26.—With the two old standbys, the Granby and Mother Lode, shipping their usual quota regularly to the local smelters, Boundary mines have so far this year sent out over 200,000 tons of ore, the value of which is estimated to be not less than a million dollars.

For the last week the following mines have contributed to the shipments of ore as follows: Granby mine, to Granby smelter, 11,970 tons; Mother Lode, to Greenwood smelter, 3,488 tons; Emma, to Greenwood and Nelson smelters, 396 tons; Oro Denoro, to Granby smelter, 924 tons; total tonnage for the week, 16,778 tons; total for the year to date, 200,127 tons.

This week the Granby smelter treated 12,575 tons of ore, or a total of 153,964 tons this year.

AMERICANS CANNOT BUY.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, March 26.—The government has advised canners that no raw salmon are to be sold or exported this season, which will prohibit American canners from coming here and buying fish.

THE FLOODS.

Several Persons Have Been Injured and Much Property Destroyed.

(Associated Press.)

Louisville, Ky., March 26.—Seldom if ever since the civil war has the South been so completely isolated from the North as it is to-day. Communication was absolutely cut off by every telegraph route available to the Western Union Company. Not a wire was working on either side of the Alleghans, from the Atlantic westward, far beyond the Mississippi. Anxiety was felt as to the inevitable rumors of great loss of life and property.

Communication Restored.

Louisville, Ky., March 26.—By great exertion a circuit was finally established south from Louisville, penetrating the vast territory which for hours had been thoroughly shut off from the rest of the world. Eight persons were injured and extensive damage was done to city and suburban property by a storm which swept over Louisville. The wind attained a velocity of 60 miles, and the rain fell in torrents. The entire city was for a time flooded. Many houses were unroofed and 150 were damaged.

Bridges Swept Away.

Lockport, N. Y., March 26.—Towanda creek, which is one foot higher than the high record of 1865, has carried away the iron bridge connecting Pendleton and Amherst. It cost \$18,000. Mud creek bridge at Millport was swept away during the night together with scores of outbuildings and stock barns. The Millport roads are covered with five feet of water.

Swept Away by Ice.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 26.—The iron bridge across the Mohawk and Vicker's ferry, six miles east of the city, was swept away when the ice passed out this morning.

Using Boats.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 26.—On the west side of Grand Rapids, 2,500 residences are surrounded by water today, and the occupants are getting about in boats, if at all. The total loss to date is \$1,000,000, and 8,000 men are out of employment.

May Check Water.

Detroit, Mich., March 26.—The temperature to-day is below the freezing point throughout lower Michigan, and it is expected that this will check the floods very materially. Lower temperatures are predicted which will greatly relieve the situation.

DOUBLE MURDER BY AN ITALIAN STOKER

Tragedy at Sea on a British Steamer—He Shot a Number of Officers.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 26.—From Bahia early in March a cablegram announced that the British steamship Aristocrat, from New York for Montevideo, had put in at that port on account of mutiny on the part of the crew, and that the captain and some of the officers had been killed.

Details, which came by mail yesterday, show that the vessel was diverted from her regular route by one of the most extraordinary of crimes, one which took the shape of a madman stoker resisting arrest, after half killing his fellow-workmen, then turning his revolver on the ship's officers, and after killing or maiming all of these, seeking refuge below and with discharged weapon there defying arrest.

The man who did all this is G. Galenduci, an Italian, and described as a giant in physical strength. One day he had a quarrel with a fellow-stoker and filled him with a blow, from which the victim has not yet recovered. Galenduci was brought before the captain for this offence, and, drawing a revolver, emptied the five chambers as rapidly as he could pull the trigger.

The morning broke dull and misty, with rain threatening. There was scarcely any breeze and the water was smooth. Few spectators were present when the boats started. Cambridge won the toss, and chose the Surrey side of the river, though there seemed to be little choice. There was every prospect for a good race.

The wind was very light from the northeast, and was behind the crews over a fair part of the course.

The boats were sent away in a slight drizzling rain and very hazy weather, Oxford striking a 36 stroke and Cambridge pulling 35.

At Crabtree wharf Oxford was leading by one length.

At Hammersmith bridge, Oxford was still leading, but by only a quarter length, rowing a 32 stroke, with Cambridge also pulling 32 and pluckily drawing up.

When Thorneycroft was reached at ten minutes past eight, Cambridge, favored by the bend, had assumed the lead.

Devonshire Meadows were passed at 8:19, four and a half lengths in front of

Cambridge, and both crews going well, making a fine race.

At Barnes railroad bridge, which was

reached at fourteen minutes after eight, the Cambridge crew had increased its lead to two and a half lengths, which was further increased to four and a half lengths at the finish.

Oxford seems to have been outworn.

The Cambridge men were well within themselves, but the Oxonians looked to be done.

The Oxford men began strong and steady and gained the lead, but the Cambridge stroke would not allow himself to be hustled, rowing with great judgment,

and at the proper moment when he called for a spurt his men responded gallantly. Then came their long training told in their favor. Amid tremendous cheering by the spectators the Oxford crew worked manfully, and a fine race ensued until Thorneycroft was reached, when the Oxonians' form became ragged. Thereafter the result was never in doubt, though the defeated crew rowed a dogged stern race.

According to the official announcement the time of the winners was 21 minutes and 32 seconds, and their lead at the finish line four and a half lengths.

Cambridge won last year's race by six lengths.



"HINT-ON TO ALEXIEFF."

A Victoria Device to Raise Russian Battleships.

CAMBRIDGE WON

THE BOAT RACE

LED AT FINISH BY OVER FOUR LENGTHS

Long Training of Light Blues Told in Their Favor Near End of Course.

(Associated Press.)

Putney, March 26.—The sixty-first annual race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed yesterday over the Putney to Mortlake course, about four and a quarter miles, and was won by Cambridge, who crossed the finish line at 8:19, four and a half lengths in front of their opponents.

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DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

Staff Sergeant Morrison, Royal Garrison Artillery, En Route Here.

(Associated Press.)

Winnipeg, March 26.—Staff Sergeant Morrison, Royal Garrison Artillery, Halifax, arrived here yesterday on his way through to Victoria as drill instructor to the artillery company. His superior officer, Lieutenant Nares, who was to have gone through on Thursday, stopped over for a few days in Montreal.

GOVERNOR O'DELL TO RESIGN.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Albany says that Governor O'Dell has informed his most intimate friends that it is



ELIXIR OF COD LIVER OIL

All that is good in Cod Liver Oil, without the unpleasant oily taste, is to be found in the Elixir of Cod Liver Oil.

Combined with Malt, Wild Cherry and H-p ophosphates. It makes a good tonic and flesh builder. Try it for your cold. It will tone up the system. Costs \$1.00 per bottle.

Campbell's Prescription Store

Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets.

MURDERER HAS BEEN RECAPTURED

THREE FATALITIES IN EASTERN CANADA

A Farmer Accidentally Shoots Himself While Out Hunting—Montreal Carpenters Ask Higher Wages.

Sherbrooke, Ont., March 25.—Menard, the murderer who escaped from custody yesterday morning, has been recaptured.

P. E. I. Legislature.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 25.—Prince Edward Island legislature was opened yesterday by Lieutenant-Governor McIntyre.

Found Dead.

Wroxeter, Ont., March 25.—Samuel Fine, a Hebrew peddler, was found dead about a mile and a half from here this morning. He is supposed to have been killed by his peddling box upsetting and falling on him.

Accidental Shot.

Brantford, Ont., March 25.—D. McGregor, a farmer living about three miles north of this city, while out hunting squirrels yesterday, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. He died on the way home.

Ask Increase.

Montreal, March 25.—The carpenters and joiners threaten to strike unless they receive an advance to twenty-five cents an hour.

Fire.

Halifax, N. S., March 25.—J. Frank Grove's wholesale grocery warehouse was damaged to the extent of \$3,000 by fire this morning; insurance, \$10,000.

Coming West.

Owen Sound, Ont., March 25.—Captain James McAllister, who has had charge of the C. P. R. lake line Alberta for the past eighteen years, has resigned to accept the superintendence of the ferry steamers plying between Vancouver and North Vancouver, B. C.

Instantly Killed.

Cornwall, Ont., March 25.—James Reilly, captain of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, was instantly killed this morning by the grooved pulleys of a big rope drive at the Canadian colored cotton mills.

BOTKIN MURDER TRIAL.

Witness Wept andAppealed to the Court For Protection.

San Francisco, March 25.—The feature of yesterday morning's session of the Botkin murder trial was the close cross-examination by Attorney Knight of Mrs. Tucker, the clerk in the City of Paris dry goods store, who had testified that she sold Mrs. Botkin the hamper which was enclosed in the fatal box of candy. She was questioned regarding her family affairs and associates until she wept and appealed to the court for protection. Objections by the district attorney finally ended the incident.

Mrs. Alvira Keefe, a trained nurse, testified that while she was attending Mrs. Botkin the latter had asked her regarding the effects of arsenic. She also identified the address on the box of candy as the handwriting of Mrs. Botkin.

Dr. Thomas Cook, of Stockton, testified that while attending Mrs. Botkin during an illness in July and August, 1898, he had discussed with her the results of arsenical poisoning.

MACEONIAN REFORMS.

Austro-Russian Scheme Will, It Is Expected, Be in Full Operation Shortly.

London, March 25.—According to dispatches received to-day from Constantinople, the Porte and the Austro-Russian embassies have reached an agreement in regard to the organization of the Macedonian gendarmerie under European officers.

It is believed that it will not be long before the reform schemes for Macedonia, agreed upon by the Emperors of Russia and Austria at their meeting at Mursteg, Styria, last year, in support of which Austria has been alleged to be mobilizing troops, will be in full operation.

In an interview at Sofia, Bori Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader, said his party intended to await the result of the introduction of reforms before launching a fresh insurrection.

MICHIGAN FLOOD.

Bridge Swept Away and Other Property Damaged.

Lansing, Mich., March 25.—The Grand River has reached the highest point in the history here, and the flood has caused heavy damage. The Lake Shore railway viaduct is under three feet of rushing water, and all trains are delayed. The Kalamazoo street bridge has gone out. Gasoline floating down on the flood from a leaking tank and running into the boiler fires caused a \$20,000 fire. Two other fires were caused by slackening time. The flames fought the fire in water waist-deep.

SIDNEY NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Mr. McClure, of the sunniness, left on Friday on the Victoria for Blaine, Wash., where he has accepted a position.

A few men are at work erecting the crib-work for the breakwater. Two-thirds of the piles are in Nord Saanich harbour, and will be towed down when needed.

A pleasant social evening was spent at the residence of Mrs. John Brethour. During the evening refreshments were served.

Under the auspices of the Methodist church a league has been formed, having for its object the social, intellectual and spiritual improvement of the community. It held its third meeting on Thursday evening. The following are the officers: Hon. president, Rev. T. H. Wright; president, John Shoopland; first vice-president, social department, Mrs. Copeland; second vice-president, literary department, Frank Hewitt; secretary, Norman Shoopland; treasurer, Miss McGillivray. Its meetings are held on Wednesday at 8 p. m. A social evening was held this week. The president gave a vigorous address on Temperance, Rev. Dr. Reid reading an interesting literary article, and Miss Eva Roberts rendered a song in fine style. Instrumental music was furnished by Mrs. Copeland, whilst the pastor of the church spoke on "Church Union." Refreshments were served, and an enjoyable evening was spent. Mrs. (Rev.) T. H. Wright will address the next meeting on "The Women's Missionary Society."

W. A. Armstrong left this week for Kamloops.

"RESURRECTION."

Blanche Walsh in Dramatized Version of Tolstoi's Great Work.

Local playgoers will have the very unexpected opportunity of seeing on next Monday evening "Resurrection," in which Blanche Walsh, the American Duse as she is called, has made the triumph of her career. It must be borne in mind that this is not any number two company, nor any doubtful version of the play. "Resurrection," as it will be seen here, is the famous dramatization by Battaille and Morton which had a run of over 300 nights in Paris. It was the reigning dramatic sensation of London and in which Miss Walsh played for four months at the Victoria theatre, New York. It will be seen here with practically the same great cast and the complete production.

The main theme of the play is one of starting dramatic intensity, so much so, as at times to make the audience gasp. It is a story of passion, pity, misery, love and good-will. It is laid in Russia, but its locale might be shifted to any civilized community without detracting from the necessity of the reform it aims to bring about.

Local interest in the event, as was to be expected, is very great. Applications for seats have been so numerous that it will be impossible to accommodate more than half of those who wish to see the performance. Owing to the length of the play, the curtain will rise at eight o'clock sharp.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Training

Is indispensable to athletic success. In training, much stress is laid upon diet; careful attention to the quantity and quality of the food eaten, with regularity of meals.

That is the secret of strength for every man. No man can be stronger than his stomach. The carelessness and irregular eating of business men, cause disease of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. There can be no sound health until these diseases are cured.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the body to build up into vigorous health by the assimilation of the nutrition extracted from food.

"I was taken with the grippe, which resulted in heart and stomach trouble," writes Mr. T. R. Caulfield, of Mountaine, Allegheny Co., N. C. "I was unable to do anything good for myself. I wrote to Dr. Pierce about my condition, having full confidence in his medicine. He advised me to take his Golden Medical Discovery. I took it in a small quantity at first, and in a small bottle I began to feel better. I have used nearly six bottles. I feel thankful to God for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I am now well again, and I thank God for all persons as a good and safe medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

RECOGNIZES BRAVE DEED OF RESCUERS

Capt. Macaulay Recommends Wm. Calder for Royal Humane Society's Medal for Life-saving.

The heroic action of William Calder, second officer of the British ship *Pass of Killiecrankie*, in rescuing the crew of the sealing schooner *Penelope*, was described in the Times some time ago. It is pleasing to know that the gallant officer may receive recognition—at the hands of the Royal Humane Society by being awarded their medal for bravery in saving life. Mr. Calder is about thirty years of age and a native of Wick, Caithness, Scotland. By the ability displayed in the work of rescue the work was successfully carried out though at the imminent risk of his life. Associated with him in the boat which went to the rescue of Capt. Macaulay and his crew on the *Penelope* were the following from the *Pass of Killiecrankie*: August Thompson, carpenter; Peter Larsen, salorman; and Oscar Linguist, Evan Owens and Lauritz Anderson, seamen.

The following communications have passed between Capt. Macaulay and the secretary of the Pacific Coast Division Merchant Service Guild of Canada and between second officer Wm. Calder and the special agent of the Merchant Guild of Canada at Vancouver:

Victoria, B. C., March 14th, 1904.

J. J. Martin, Esq., Secretary Pacific Coast Division, Merchant Service Guild of Canada, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Sir:—You are doubtless aware of the wreck of the *Penelope* in Clallam bay, and the loss of one of her crew. My object in writing you is to say that were it not for the gallant conduct of Mr. William Calder, second officer of the *Killiecrankie*, and his brave crew of volunteers, who risked their lives to save us, neither I nor any of my crew would be here to say how it happened. It will not be necessary for me to go into details, as they have already appeared, with more or less accuracy, in the papers. But I wish to say this, and to emphasize it strongly, that were it not for

Mr. Calder and his brave crew, my crew and I were doomed, and since he and they rescued us, at the peril of their own lives, no more worthy object for recognition could be presented to the favorable notice of the Royal Humane Society, or any other body that takes cognizance of meritorious deeds of bravery. I would, therefore, ask the guild to present this case to the president of such bodies as one deserving of favorable recognition.

I also desire to tender my sincere thanks to Captain Vlist, of the *Killiecrankie*, and his estimable wife, for their untiring efforts and their extreme kindness in restoring my benumbed crew to life after their rescue from the angry waves.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. M. MACAULAY,

Master Schooner *Penelope*.

(P. S.)—I have just learned that the brave Calder is a member of our guild, but neither of us was aware of it at the time. If he is a fair sample of the material comprising our guild, it is an invincible body.

Dear Sirs—

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Wm. CALDER,

Second Officer *Penelope*.

Dear Sir—

I suppose you have heard of the wreck of the sealing schooner *Penelope* and of her crew by boat, No. 2 of the *Killiecrankie*, in charge of the ship's second officer (your humble servant). Well, Captain, we had a tough time taking over the crew with the sea breaking right over her. We lost one poor fellow, but managed to save five out of the six. When daylight came on Thursday morning I was on watch. A stiff breeze was blowing and the sea was running high. Looking through my glasses, I caught sight of the schooner on the rocks at the point. Heavy seas were breaking over her and her crew were clinging to the rigging for dear life. I called the captain and asked his permission to go to the rescue. He hesitated at first, because it seemed like sending his own crew to certain destruction, but finally called for volunteers to man the boat, and I am proud to say that our men were of that mettle they need not urge. Upon approaching the wreck I found that, on account of the rocks and a strong tide, it would be impossible to get very close, so I attempted to take the crew off the end of the main boom. I succeeded in saving one in this way, but the next, poor fellow, was so exhausted before he came out on the boom that he could not withstand the heavy seas that were washing over the vessel and he fell into the raging surf. I managed to get an oar under his arm and chest while he was in the water, but he was too far gone to respond to our efforts to save him. We then abandoned the boom and pulled the remainder of the crew through the water into our boat. They were all pretty well gone in, poor fellows, before we got them aboard the *Killiecrankie*, but with dry clothing for the outside and some "hot stuff" inside, we soon had them comfortable. I ought to say, perhaps, that the rescuing crew, of which I had the honor to be the officer in charge, received great praise from Captain Macaulay, of the *Penelope*, and his crew, as well as from the captain of the *Penelope*, and our greatest reward was in feeling that we had done our duty, and had been instrumental in saving the lives of our fellow-timers of the sea.

Being a member of the Vancouver branch of the guild, I thought it would be in order for me to report this to you for the information of our brothers of the guild.

With kindest regards, I am,

Fraternal yours,

(Signed) WM. CALDER.

A member of the Beckham, Eng., urban district council objected to members smoking at their meetings. It was unclean, and if they allowed smoking why not pots of beer and other refreshments? At present it was cigarettes, but it might develop into penny cigars and cutty pipes. The protest was allowed to pass unheeded.

Liverpool has closed one-third of its saloons during the last ten years, and so decreased her police force in consequence as to have effected an economy of \$40,000 yearly.

A new railway is being built from Damascus to Mecca, for the use of Moslem pilgrims. It will run 1,100 miles through a waterless desert. Four hundred thousand pounds have already been raised, and the railway was commenced 18 months ago.

Worry wont cure a cough. When you find a cough holding on—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Price S. C. Wells & Co. 24

Ec. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.



RECOGNIZES BRAVE DEED OF RESCUERS

Capt. Macaulay Recommends Wm. Calder for Royal Humane Society's

Medal for Life-saving.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Send me the book checked above.

Sign here _____

Address _____

To Dr. Shoop, Box 18, Racine, Wis.

Simply Sign This and Know How to Get Well.

That is all. Send no money. Simply sign above. Tell me the book you need. I will arrange with a druggist near you for six bottles of

Take it a month at my risk. If it fails the druggist will bill the cost to me. And I leave the decision to you.

And that my Restorative does.

After almost a lifetime of labor at study and research in hospitals—I made this discovery. I found a way to treat, not the organs themselves, but the nerves and glands which supply the organs, and give them power and strength and health. That discovery has made my offer possible.

It makes my offer possible.

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Distillers' Company, Limited

EDINBURGH

V. R. O.

20 YEARS IN WOOD

Cases and Bulk

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

Pacific Coast Agents

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, March 26.—A vast area of abnormally high pressure covers this entire western portion of the continent, its centre being in Montana and its limits extending from the Pacific to the province of Ontario. Light showers of sleet and rain have fallen in Washington and Oregon and killing frosts are reported there. The weather is fair at all stations both east and west of the Rockies, and a cold wave prevails throughout the Northwest.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday. Victoria and vicinity—Moderate winds from north and east, fair to-day and Sunday, with stationary or higher temperature. Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds from north and east, fair to-day and Sunday, with not much change in temperature.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.40; temperature, 55; minimum, 35; wind, 8 miles N.; rain, trace; weather, clear.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.38; temperature, 28; minimum, 20; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.46; temperature, 18; minimum, 10; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.40; temperature, 2; minimum, 2; wind, calm; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles S.E.; weather, cloudy.

Port Simpson—Barometer, 30.48; temperature, 28; minimum, 23; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Edmonton—Barometer, 30.30; temperature, 6 below; minimum, 8 below; wind, calm; weather, fair.

TELEPHONY. THE GREATEST INVENTION OF ALL.

An eminent electrician graphically says of the progress made in electrical science and invention during the past quarter of a century, that the greatest invention within, or without, this span is the telephone. The electric light is a priceless boon, the trolley car a great utility, wireless telegraphy a wonderful achievement; but the telephone is all these and a blessed benefaction in human affairs as well. Its sublime simplicity and marvellous adaptability transcend all comparisons in the domain of pure or applied science.

The extension of audible speech transmission from a stone's throw to a thousand miles and with quiet infection, is a work unrivaled. The telephone is an ally of worry, an assuager of sorrow, a life saver, a deterrent of crime, an earnest of security and an indispensable commercial necessity. The world could better afford to go back to the "irony dip" of the stage coach than give up the telephone.

As to what the future holds, no man may say; but even though he explores the ambient clouds on a radium motor, with a searchlight for a rudder, the telephone invention will be secure in its peerless position.

The very latest, and up-to-date switchboard has just been installed by our own telephone company in their new offices in the Bank of Montreal building. The workmanship is all Canadian, and the completeness and simplicity of the board is marvelous.

The manager, we are informed, will be glad to show subscribers or intending subscribers the plant and explain how "Central" works untiringly night and day to give satisfaction to all her clients.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer *Princess Beatrice* from Seattle—Mrs Spofford, J. H. Brownlee, Miss Eva Browne, F. H. Shepard, J. A. Tackard, Capt McKenzie, A. McKinnon, A. G. McCandless, E. E. Griffin, H. J. Scott, W. H. Marcon, J. H. Greer, Mr Switzer, T. H. Maxwell and wife, W. E. McCarthy, W. S. Evans, Thos Cunningham, Mrs Traynor and child, Pearl Roberts, Tom Malone, C. H. Carey and wife, Mr Clare, Mr Behrens, W. A. Nay.

Per steamer *Charmer* from Vancouver—G. E. Earsham, S. D. Green, Mrs Hy Park, B. B. Currie, Mrs Armstrong, D. G. Rebagle, F. W. Hoppe, Jno Clavere, J. G. Hebert, W. J. Walker, F. C. Perry, H. E. McDonald, W. H. Reesback, Mrs Downing, J. Thompson, W. J. Norfolk, R. P. Rithet, R. Cunningham, H. Bellany, J. Berg, A. E. Thompson, H. J. Wilson, J. F. Potts, C. W. Armstrong, F. C. Wade, J. W. Ross, Mrs Norfolk, Mrs Ward, Mrs Ling, G. R. G. Magnall.

CONSIGNERS.

Per steamer *Princess Beatrice* from Seattle—Mrs Spofford, J. H. Brownlee, Miss Eva Browne, F. H. Shepard, J. A. Tackard, Capt McKenzie, A. McKinnon, A. G. McCandless, E. E. Griffin, H. J. Scott, W. H. Marcon, J. H. Greer, Mr Switzer, T. H. Maxwell and wife, W. E. McCarthy, W. S. Evans, Thos Cunningham, Mrs Traynor and child, Pearl Roberts, Tom Malone, C. H. Carey and wife, Mr Clare, Mr Behrens, W. A. Nay.

MR. ROSS APPROVES

of the New Scale Williams Piano

The Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of the Ontario Government, who, besides his eminent qualities of statesmanship, possesses a keen artistic musical sense, has placed the stamp of his approval on the New Scale Williams Piano by purchasing one from the Toronto Warehouses of R. S. Williams & Sons.

The New Scale, Style 20, was the one selected and the Williams Piano Co. are to be congratulated on the honor conferred on them.

The New Scale Williams, Style 20, may be seen at the local warehouses of the local Agents of this celebrated piano, Fletcher Bros., 90 Government Street.

arrives. He will take complete charge of the nine and play the men according to his judgment. Under his coaching and tuition the nine will no doubt play a much faster and more scientific game than they have in seasons past, it being a well known fact that individually the local players are well above the average amateur, but they have always lacked the most essential part of the game, that is, well drilled team play, both in the field and at the bat. With the material at hand and the men properly placed and well drilled in team work, there is no reason why Victoria should not have an aggregation this season that will hold its own with any team on the coast, league teams not excepted. The first game will be played on the 7th of May with the University of Washington nine.

WRESTLING.

AT THE A. O. U. W.

This evening the wrestling tournament, in which the principals are the Indian Chief Two Feathers, John Berg and D. A. McMillan, will take place under the auspices of the Fifth Regiment band at

the Victoria's pavilion, and was witnessed by about 8,000 people. Betting was in favor of Corbett, fluctuating from 10 to 6 to 10 to 7. Britt weighed in at 125, but Corbett's exact weight was not announced. He failed, however, to move the bar at 130 pounds. Time was called at 10 o'clock.

Both men started lively, but they showed marked caution. Sparring was the order in the first round. In the second Britt banged a hard left to wind and head and a stiff straight left to mouth. Corbett sent three rights to head and two or three hard lefts and rough hooks to Britt's stomach, almost lifting him off his feet.

The third, fourth and fifth rounds were pretty even.

In the sixth Britt assumed the aggressive, and rushes and clinches became frequent. Both men had bad eyes, but Corbett's was in the worse condition.

In round seven Britt showed up to better advantage, and had Corbett holding his head down and stalling, when the bell rang Corbett was breaking ground. The ninth was plainly Britt's round, but he was very tired.

Britt did most of the landing in the tenth. The eleventh was Corbett's, while the twelfth was about even.

As the fight drew on both men fought their best, each trying to put the other out. Following are the last five rounds:

Round 12.—Britt hooks left to head, then goes at it like demon. Clinches break close and Britt swings left to head, then works both hands to body and right to head. Britt hooks left to chest. Exchange

blows on wind and fighting inter-clinches. Britt taps jaw with left. Corbett jumps in, puts left on cheek. Britt counters right to left to nose. Corbett swings hard left to jaw; exchange rights on head and both men seem groggy for a moment. They hold on a moment, then Britt beats Corbett to ropes and swings to head without return. They don't hear bell, and Graney has to hold them apart.

Round 13.—They rush into a clinch, then Britt sends both hands to head. Exchange straight lefts to head. Britt puts hard left to mouth and blocks Corbett's swing for jaw. Corbett sends right to ear. Clinch.

Britt's left hand finds the wind. Another clinch. Corbett swings right to cheek; Britt left to face. Smothers couple leads for wind. They fight head to head and it's about even. Corbett sends left swing over head. Corbett keeps on top of Britt and tries hard to stop him. Both very tired. Corbett is the stronger apparently, but Britt is not giving an inch.

Round 14.—Britt hooks right to ear and then clinch. Corbett wants this kind of fighting. He wants to clinch and fight at close quarters. They mix it. Britt has not a knockout punch left, or right would be his. Corbett clinches. Britt hooks left to wind. Britt ducks hard left swing. Britt jabs left to jaw. Both very tired. Corbett swings left to neck. They clinch and hold on. The clinch, from which Graney has a hard time separating.

Round 15.—They rush together and clinch. Britt's left hand finds the wind. Another clinch. Corbett swings right to cheek; Britt left to face. Smothers couple leads for wind. They fight head to head and it's about even. Corbett sends left swing over head. Corbett keeps on top of Britt and tries hard to stop him. Both very tired. Corbett is the stronger apparently, but Britt is not giving an inch.

Immediately after this the principal event of the evening will commence. It is not yet known whether McMillan or Berg will be the first to go against the Indian. This will be decided by drawing lots. The match is for a substantial side bet.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

This morning a telegram was received from A. Papadis, manager for Nick Spenios, announcing that he accepted the challenge of Tom Davies, published in these columns on Thursday last. The conditions of the match will probably be best two out of three falls for a side bet of \$100. It is likely that the match will be brought off in Victoria.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA VS. GARRISON.

The deciding match of the local series of the Provincial League is being contested by the Victoria and Garrison teams this afternoon at Work Point

longest pennant race in the States is started, each club playing upwards of two hundred games before the champion ship is decided. The knowing ones predict that Los Angeles will once more win the pennant, as they have practically the same team they had during the past season. As a matter of course, every other manager of a team in the league picks his nine to take first place, but on paper it looks as though Tacoma and Portland were the weak members with Los Angeles and San Francisco as the probable winners. The Seattle club is practically an experimental one, the larger portion of the players being new on the team. Oakland has lost many of its last year's stars and is also an unknown quantity at present.

THE FOUL STRIKE RULE.

The Pacific Coast League has finally decided to adopt the foul strike rule, thus all the recognized leagues will play under the same rules. Last season the coast league was the only one that did not play under the regulation, this league being recognized as an outlaw league, but now that it has joined the National Association of Baseball Leagues, the game will be played under one set of rules throughout the country. The Victoria team has observed the foul strike rule during the past two seasons, and now that the rule is universally adopted will continue to do so.

THE LOCAL TEAM.

Word was last evening received from Chase, stating definitely that he would play in Victoria during the coming summer. The return of this sterling player to fall back on in case of accidents; catchers, Chase, Smith and Schwengen; the infield in all probability will be, Schwengen first, Burns second, Zeigler third, with McConnel and Emerson at short. In the outfield McIlroy, McConnel, Smith, Blackburn and Moore, Carlow, of the Fernwoods, will practice with the team, and if he "makes good" will be taken on. Rithet will be back from California shortly, and although he has not stated that he will also be with the team again, it is most likely that he will also be with the team again. The line-up as given above is only a probable one as the regular nine will not be decided on until Ziegler, who will act as captain and coach,

JOHN BERG.

barracks. The winning team will be entitled to play with either the Nanaimo or Ladysmith teams for the championship. Play commenced at 3 o'clock.

AT CALEDONIA GROUNDS.

VICTORIA VS. FLORA.

This afternoon at the Caledonia grounds a match is being played between the Ladysmith and H. M. S. Flora teams. The ball was kicked off at 3 o'clock sharp.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA VS. FLORA.

At Beacon Hill this afternoon a friendly game is being contested by the Victoria mixed senior and intermediate team and a fifteen selected from the crew of H. M. S. Flora. The game commenced at 3 o'clock.

HOCKEY.

REGULAR PRACTICE.

The regular weekly practice of members of the Victoria club is being held this afternoon at Oak Bay.

Thomas & Grant Merchant Tailors

REMOVED TO THE

BRUNSWICK BLOCK,

Douglas Street

See their fine selection of goods before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

BASKETBALL.

VICTORIA, LADIES WON.

There was a large attendance at the games played last evening by the Victoria and Victoria West ladies' teams at the Y. M. C. A. annex hall, corner of Broad and Pandora streets. After a hard struggle the former was victorious by a score of 18 points (9 field goals) to 10 points (8 field goals). Both sides put up a first-class game, the combination and shooting being fast and accurate. Miss B. Mellon scored 6 goals and Miss M. Catterall 3 for the winning side, while Miss Skinner secured 5, Miss Isobister 2 and Miss Williams 1 for the defeated aggregation. Dan. O'Sullivan made an impartial referee.

THE RING.

BRITTON GOT DECISION.

Jimmy Britt, the Trico lad, won the decision from Young Corbett, the champion featherweight, in their fight at the Bay City last night. The contest was a remarkably fast one from start to finish, and so even that Referee Grancy's decision aroused a great deal of discussion.

The fight took place at Woodward's pavilion, and was witnessed by about 8,000 people. Betting was in favor of Corbett, fluctuating from 10 to 6 to 10 to 7. Britt weighed in at 125, but Corbett's exact weight was not announced. He failed, however, to move the bar at 130 pounds. Time was called at 10 o'clock.

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**Our Compound
Extract of
Sarsaparilla
Blood
Purifier**

Is an admirable spring medicine. It enriches and vitalizes the blood and renovates the whole system. \$1.00 per bottle.

**Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST,
98 Government St., Near Yates St.,
VICTORIA.
TWO PHONES, 425 AND 450.**

City News in Brief.

Good dry cordwood at Johns Bros., 259 Douglas street.

Victoria coffee parlors, Broad street. Light lunches and afternoon teas. Open from 7.30 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Rev. W. E. Pescott, of Vancouver, will address the men's meeting on Sunday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. W. E. Stanland will assist with a solo.

A word to the wise is sufficient. When you want first-class service, good value and best goods, telephone to Erkine's Grocery, No. 106. A trial order solicited.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church have decided to hold an Easter social on Wednesday evening, the 6th April. Particulars will be published later.

John Richardson, second mate of the steamer Queen City, who made the trip across the north end of the Island with news of the accident to that vessel, has arrived at Vancouver on the steamer Cassiar.

Robert W. Riddell, who for years has been manager of the Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd., has severed his connection with that business. He will assume the joint management of Simon Leiser & Co.'s concern.

Jas. Sharp, who has filled the position of accountant for the Hudson's Bay Company in this city, will leave within a short time for Port Simpson. He has been given the management of the Hudson Bay Co.'s store at this latter point.

What splendid values: 5 lb. tins jam, 45 cents; Mois' marmalade, 1 lb. jars, 15 cents; finnan haddie, 15 cents per lb.; smoked salmon, 16 cents per lb.; finest mackerel, 25 cents each. Cheap oranges for marmalade. At Erkine's Grocery, corner Johnson and Quadra streets. Tel. 100.

The British Columbia branch of the Navy League will meet on Monday afternoon at 2.30 for the discussion of matters relating to the training ship and naval reserve affairs. The meeting is called in consequence of the action the Dominion government has taken along this line, the league desiring to do what it can to forward the scheme.

Fire, Life, Marine Accident Agency, The Liverpool and London & Globe (Fire) Insurance Company, The Travellers' Life & Accident Insurance Company, The St. Paul (Marine) Insurance Company Lloyd's Underwriters, London; Atlantic S. S. Ticket Office Wellington coal. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83.

A number of charters have been effected by the Hastings mill. Among them are the following: American schooner Endeavor, 485 tons, now en route from San Pedro, to load for South America; American schooner Americans, 839 tons, en route from Honolulu, to load for Osaka, Japan; British ship County of Kinross, 1,555 tons, en route from Antwerp to San Francisco, to load for the United Kingdom.

Court Northern Light, A. O. F., at their last meeting, received applications for membership, and initiated three candidates into the order. After close of court business the members adjourned in a body to the social being given by Court Victoria, where an enjoyable time was spent. The next session being the quarterly meeting, the court, under the social features of the evening's business, will elect a representative to the court of all fools. The committee promise a laughable entertainment to those who may be present.

Three hot drinks: Tomato Bracer, Lemon Cocktails, K. P. G. Wine. Try them.

**HOW ABOUT YOUR
EASTER SUIT?**
A Selection of
**French Worsted
Suits**

The finest ever shown in Victoria. Just see them and be convinced.

PEDEN'S

50 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

Charming Cottage

On a corner lot, in good residential part of the city, brick foundation, and exceptionally pretty and well finished, with beautiful gardens and fine fruit and flowers. This is a good chance to pick up a beautiful home. Call and get particulars.

Fire and Life Insurance Agents. Money to Let.

Grant & Conyers
Successors to P. C. MacGregor & Co.,
NO. 2 -VIEW STREET.

TACOMA'S TRIP FROM THE ORIENT

THE VESSEL REACHED
PORT THIS MORNING

Small Budget of War News: Received on
Ship - Refugees Arriving in
Japan.

Officers of the steamship Tacoma, which arrived here from the Far East this morning brought us news of the progress of the war. They had learned of troops departing for Korea, had seen many refugees from different points on the northern coast landed at Japanese ports, had chatted with the war correspondents in Kobe and Yokohama, had heard of Japanese cruisers in docks for repairs, but of engagements they had seen none, and of squadrons there were none in sight anywhere.

Several passengers arrived on the ship, Capt. Darke, of the steamer Glengyle, who was among them, is no stranger here. His vessel, which had also visited this port, had been sold to the Japanese government, for transport service. The crew having been paid off, are returning to England via the Suez canal, but Capt. Darke preferred travelling by way of America, and came on the Tacoma. Thos. J. Houghton, another passenger, is one of those who has been interested in mining business in Siberia. He is now unable to exploit the business, owing to the war, and is returning to the United States. Three Americans, who had been "waged" in Manila, were aboard. They had escaped at Kobe, but were rounded up again and placed aboard the steamer bound for their native country. The laws of Manila regarding men having no employment there are being strictly enforced. The three mentioned are probably the first who have been deported.

Among other passengers were E. Johnson of San Francisco, and Chas. J. Terrell, A. J. McKinney, J. L. Beilinger, D. W. Young and thirty-one Japanese destined for San Francisco. As freight the Tacoma brought 250 tons of general merchandise for Victoria. This is her last voyage in the service of the North Pacific Steamship Company, and on her arrival at Tacoma she will be turned over to the Rosina Company, which have purchased her, the Victoria and Olympia for their Siberian and Nome business.

Freeman, the ship's surgeon, sometime with the press correspondents in Japan. He says that they were all preparing to leave for the front when the Tacoma left the Orient. They were looking for a steamer on which to get away, but had not been successful in getting one. They were only to be allowed to carry a very limited amount of baggage, and would be denied the right to take pack-ponies with them, so that the work which lay before them had no very tempting features.

The Kobe Maru had arrived at Sasebo on the 29th of last month with 71 disabled marines aboard. Of the patients six were injured in the attempt to blockade Port Arthur.

The Russian survivors from the Chemulpo engagement arrived at Hongkong on the 24th ult. The men were picked up by H. M. S. Talbot after the Varing and Korietz had been blown up. The Japanese asked the English commander to hand them over to the Japanese, but he declined, and transferred them to the Amphitrite, which brought them down. They are to be sent on to Cobombo, under a guard of marines.

A Chinese, who arrived at Chefoo, from Port Arthur, by a junk on March 5th, states that the Russian casualties since the outbreak of the hostilities amounted to 750 in all. Provisions are scarce, and will be exhausted in about a month. The gunpowder in some of the forts is running low. The total number of Russian soldiers in Port Arthur is 14,400.

One hundred and thirty Russians were either killed or injured by a shell from the Japanese fleet at the foot of the Hwangchien Hill on the 9th ult.

The Russians pay for the bullocks they obtain, but never do so for forage.

FLOUR is piled up at the station, and the total number of bags is more than 10,000. Stores are kept at the coal depots of private firms, and the sale of coal to the public is not allowed.

The Chinese coolies and others are not allowed to leave Port Arthur, and it is expected that rioting will occur among them when the food runs short.

Two or three junks have been dismantled by the Russians to stop the Chinese from leaving Port Arthur.

J. L. Beilinger and D. W. Young, two of the Tacoma's passengers, have been on the Hwangchien Canton railway, the former as chief mechanic, and the latter as an engineer. Mr. Young was in Victoria in September last. He had previously been in Honolulu, but taking sick came to Vancouver Island to recuperate. He then went to China, and there took sick again.

The railway on which the two have been employed is 750 miles long. B. Parsons, president of the underground railway, New York, is the president of the American China Development Company, which control it, and among other prominent Americans in the company are G. M. Gray and Capt. Meade. The company have a concession of 27 miles of mineral country on either side of the road after they have operated the railway for a certain number of years. Branch lines are being built, and a territory rich in all kinds of mineral will be developed.

To-night Fox and Ward appear for the last time at the Edison, and all people suffering from the blues should be on hand, for they are a sure cure.

Holmes and Holmes have made one of the biggest hits of any sketch team ever appearing at this popular theatre, and owing to the many requests made to the management they have been induced to remain another week, and will give, with the assistance of Harry Gibbs, the farce, "Scenes in a Dissecting Room."

Next week will be the last one for Mr. Gibbs, and he will sing the beautifully illustrated song, "You'll Always Be the Same Sweet Girl to Me." Besides these, Rafferty and Dale, Irish and Dutch comedians; Parrott, an eccentric jester, and some very amusing moving pictures, will be included in the programme. Particular attention is called to the matinee days as follows: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 2.45 p.m., and Saturday at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

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BLOOD POISON OFTEN RESULTS

From paring corns with razors. Wise people use Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extract, the standard cure of America and Great Britain, for all sorts of corns, warts and bunions. Use only Putnam's.

THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on receipt of 2c. postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mrs. Mrs. Moore.

The draw for the first round in the Y. M. C. A. championship shuffle tournament resulted as follows: J. H. Le Page vs. R. Dunbar; L. Wilson vs. J. Issler; Dr. L. Hall vs. T. Gawley; C. Bate vs. J. Middleton; W. Kinsey vs. Ed. White; T. B. Evans vs. J. Brown; E. B. Jones vs. A. Williamson, and F. Baylis vs. J. D. Gillis.

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**STRICTLY FRESH
Island Eggs
20c Per Dozen
MOWAT & WALLACE,
Popular Grocers.
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets**

Church Services To-Morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.
Morning and evening prayer at 11 and 7, when sermons will be preached by Rev. H. J. Wood. During next week the services will be as follows: Tuesday and Wednesday, Litany and an address at 4:30 p. m.; Thursday evening, service and an address at 8 o'clock, followed by a celebration of the holy communion; Friday, morning prayer at 11, with a sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Bridge; in the evening, from 8 to 9, an hour of sacred music, consisting of songs and anthems suitable to Passion week.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and Litany, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, the Lord Bishop of Columbia; evening, Rev. C. Ensor Sharp. The music set for the day follows:

Morning:	Hall
Voluntary—Andante	Hill
Venite	Psalms for 27th Morning. Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite	Turner
Jubilate	Burnby
Litany	Hymns
Hymns	99, 254 and 98
Voluntary—Masses	Lemmens
Evening:	
Voluntary—Adoration	A. R. Gaul
Psalms for 27th Evening. Cathedral Psalter	
Magnificat	Gosse
Nunc Dimittis	Foster
Hymns	99, 255 and 98
Vesper Hymn	194
Voluntary—Chorus	Burton Smith

ST. JOHN'S.
Morning preacher, Rev. H. A. Collison; evening, Rev. W. D. Barber. The music for the day follows:

Morning:	Hall
Venite	Psalm
Psalms	Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite	1st Set
Jubilate	Hayes
Litany	Hymn
Hymns	265 and 259
Evening:	
Hymn	217
Psalms	Cathedral Psalter
Cantate	Woodward
Doms Misericordia	Godwin
Hymns	378, 99 and 28
Vesper	28

ST. SAVIOUR'S.
Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer, 11 a. m.; Rev. W. D. Barber. Evening prayer, 7 p. m.; Rev. H. Collison.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.
Morning and evening, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will preach. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30; Bible class, 3. The music follows:

Morning:	Lemare
Organ—Andante	Psalm
Psalm	74
Hymn	161
Anthem—Glory to God	Smith
Hymns	579 and 160
Organ—March	Handel
Evening:	
Organ—Liebestraum	Burnett
Psalm	114
Anthem—O Come Let Us Sing	Tours
Quartette, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Currie, Messrs. Forrester and Taylor	
Hymn	268
Solo—Palm Leaves	Faure
Solo—Mrs. Currie	
Hymn	270
Organ—Pilgrim's Chorus	Wagner

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. Dr. Campbell will preach at both services, morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 7. Evening subject, "What Is the True Christian Church?" Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The musical selections are as follows:

Morning:	
Hymns	176, 573, 183 and 130
Anthem—I Will Extol Thee	Soddy
Evening:	
Hymns	56, 462, 470 and 467
Anthem—Show Us Thy Mercy	Chapple
Soprano and Bass Duet, Miss Wilson and R. Macdonald; Soprano Solo, Miss Wilson	

CALVARY BAPTIST.
The morning theme, "Spiritual Power"; evening subject, "Obedience."

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.
Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. A platform meeting will be held in the interest of missionary work. Hon. A. Smith, United States consul, will occupy the chair and addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. Gibson, Dr. Bellamy and the pastor. Suitable music will be furnished by the choir. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which women can depend. In the hour and time of need.

Prepared in two degrees of strength, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 for ordinary cases to fit the best medicine known.

No. 2—for special cases—10 degrees stronger—two dollars per box.

Ladies—such a drug for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all the best physicians and chemists of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 3-cent postage stamps.

The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

**NEWS OF DECK
AND DOCKYARD.**

It is stated that in this year's naval estimates for Esquimalt no provision whatever has been made for building purposes within the navy yard. The appropriations for this year are not generally known in naval circles here, but the announcement above has been discrediting to many. It is taken to mean that the coming year will be one of inactivity in so far as the construction of new works is concerned, although in other respects the yard is very busy. It will be the first year in many that will not have witnessed the erection of a number of fine new stone and brick buildings, such as were allotted to us in those columns a short time ago.

The reduction in the Esquimalt estimates in this case, however, will not apply to the work being done at Signal Hill, and at possibly some other points which may be fortified. There is an immense amount of this to be done before Esquimalt becomes a very strong naval base, and it would be interesting in this connection to know just what the war office has in view for Vancouver Island. The station has been reduced from its former status of a rear-admiral's command, and now the naval expenditures are to be curtailed in some respects. Were it not for the energetic work being done on some of the fortifications, it might be supposed that all this pointed to a depreciation in the minds of the authorities that be of the importance of the North Pacific station to Great Britain, and also that her fleets contiguous to these waters on the Asiatic Coast and on the eastern coast of North America suffice to keep guard over all these coasts, thousands of miles remote. Naval men in Esquimalt naturally look at home when they read of Port Arthur being on the eve of evacuation, and the question is asked in what position would this city be if attacked by a hostile fleet. The only resistance which might be immediately offered would be that of a few forts, the mines of Esquimalt and of three or four ships, if they all happened to be in nearby waters.

So satisfied are they of the success of the enterprise that the company has let the contract for the installation of another dredge almost twice the size of this one now built. Mr. Switzer, while on his way out, entered into the contract at San Francisco. The new dredge will have a capacity of 5,000 yards a day or 24 hours. It will be located on Spruce creek, and will be operated by the same electric power as that utilized for the present dredge. It is intended to complete the work by October. About a month's run will therefore be possible this fall.

The success of this method of hydraulic mining will prove an important one for British Columbia. There is an abundance of ground in the province which may be worked in this way. It is believed that it will solve the question of working the low grade benches on the Fraser river.

In the Atlin country it means the turning out of an immensely increased output of gold for that district. Mr. Switzer, who represents the eastern financiers who are back of the enterprise, has no doubt whatever of its success. It is the solution to his mind of the question of handling the hydraulic properties along the Atlin creeks which are capable of being treated according to this method.

**Mr. L. A. Belyea
Had Given Up All
Hope After Failures With
Physicians.**

Mr. L. A. Belyea, a popular school teacher of Hampstead, N. B., who was saved from intense and continued suffering by Taine's Celery Compound, says: "I was taken with a severe attack of neuralgia in the head and shoulders and gave up the idea of ever being cured. Have taken medicine prescribed by different physicians, but all to no avail. I was induced to try a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had taken half of it I began to feel better. I have taken three bottles of this glorious medicine, and to-day I can say that it is the first time in eleven years that I have felt none of those piercing pains to which I had once been a victim. If any one discredits this statement, let them write to me, and I will be glad to inform them of what has cured me of neuralgia, and a shattered nervous system."

**Paine's
Celery
Compound
The Great Spring
Medicine Gave Him a
New and Happy Life.**

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q.

The United States post office department has announced that a specimen series of stamps of five denominations to commemorate the Louisiana purchase of 1803, and to be known as the commemorative series of 1904, will be issued, beginning April 21st, for sale to the public during the term of the exposition, from April 30th to December 1st, 1904.

R. is proposed to sanction the inscription of the words "South Africa" on the colors of certain militia battalions which took part in the war.

Egyptian fishermen receive \$20 per thousand for sole caught in Lake Mansalch.

These are salted and packed in ice and sent to Hamburg, via Trieste, where the ice supply is renewed.

thing as taking coal on board under similar circumstances could not be done. Fuel carriers of one kind or another, as well as distilling ships, are among the most necessary auxiliaries of a fleet. Up to the present the admiralty has paid little attention to them.

The London Daily Mail's Naples correspondent says that on leaving the steamer Kronprinz Albert, Emperor William asked whether his state cabin would be left as he occupied them. On the captain answering his question in the negative, Emperor William said: "Oh, that is a great mistake. I am sure lots of Americans would pay any sum to live in the cabins occupied by me."

The old negroes of San Juan, Porto Rico, who sell vegetables in the markets, smoke long black cigars, and they smoke them with the lighted ends in their mouths.

When you buy Cocoa or Chocolate, get the best.

Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

Cowan's Royal Navy Chocolate, Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate, are acknowledged to be the finest goods obtainable.

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto

DIABETIC
Patients will hear of something to their advantage by writing to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C.

NOTHING TO PAY.

We Are Agents for Jones & Co.'s

Photographs

And carry a range of over Seventy Subjects to select from. Among the collection are to be found specially fine pictures of Esquimalt and neighborhood.

T. N. Hibben & Co's

VICTORIA.



Good Things for Easter

IT THIS IS JUST A FEW OF THE NEWEST UP-TO-DATE

BOOTS AND SHOES

THAT HAVE JUST ARRIVED AT OUR STORE Here are a few of the manufacturers:

Geo. A. Slater, Invictus	Montreal
C. P. Ford & Co.	Rochester, N. Y.
J. P. Smith & Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Walker-Parker Co., Empress Shoes	Toronto
Ames-Holden Co.	Montreal
John McPherson Co., Ltd.	Hamilton
I. D. King Co.	Toronto
Wm. A. Marsh Co., Ltd.	Quebec
F. J. Weston & Sons	Toronto
James McCready Co., Ltd.	Montreal

We have on exhibition the largest and best selection of Boots and Shoes in the city. Good leather—good fit—good wear, and there you are! Come where your dollar gets the best value.

JAMES MAYNARD,
85 DOUGLAS STREET



Gracious, Girls! Those Are Nice.

Kingham & Co.

VICTORIA AGENTS FOR THE
WESTERN FUEL CO.,
NANAIMO, B.C.

**NEW WELLINGTON
COAL**

Lump or Sack \$6.50 per ton
Delivered to any port within the city limits.

OFFICE, 54 BROAD ST.
TELEPHONE 647.

**COAL! COAL!
COAL!**

BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL
HALL & WALKER,
100 GOVERNMENT ST.

**SPRING
MILLINERY
OPENING**

TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS

The Very Newest Millinery,
Beautiful Neckwear, New
Belts, New Laces, Etc.

AT—
Stevens & Jenkins

54 DOUGLAS STREET.

**St. Margaret's
College, Toronto**



A High Class Residential
School for Girls

Mrs. GEORGE DICKSON, GEORGE DICKSON, M.A.
Lady Principal, Director, Late Principal,
Upper Cambie St., Toronto.

**Stock Sale
Taking
At 28 Broad Street,
Commencing 22nd March,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY**

A BIG REDUCTION IN HARNESS,
FOR CASH.

\$30.00 Sets now \$25.00

\$26.00 Sets now \$22.50

\$24.00 Sets now \$20.00

\$18.00 Sets now \$15.00

Horse Blankets, Rugs and Dusters
at cost. Sweet Pads at reduced
prices. Stock Saddles below cost,
and all other goods reduced.

Remember the address:

G. A. GOODWIN,

28 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

The Mikado

Lunch and Tea Rooms 44 FORT

Open from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialties
for lunch every day. Orders from 10c up-wards.

**Grand
Millinery
Opening**

TUESDAY, MARCH 15



Sunlight Soap—used the Sunlight way—is the modern way.

It saves the hard work of rubbing—no need to work like a Hindoo who almost pounds the clothes to bits to get the dirt out.

It saves the hands—there is no free alkali to eat, blister or shrivel the hands and destroy the clothes.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

saves the clothes—no rubbing—no injury to clothes—no yellow discolorations—no boiling necessary—no toiling.

Follow the directions on each packet and you will understand. It is different from all other soaps.

A trial will demonstrate its value.

BUY THE OCTAGON BAR.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

A SECRET OF THE SEA

By MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON,

Author of "Lady Mary of the Dark House," "His Grace," "Queen Sweetheart," "Behind a Veil," "Fortune's Sport," "A Woman in Grey," "The Barn Stormers," &c.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTER: Sir Peter Markham is yachting in the Mediterranean with his daughter Eve, and his private secretary, Dick Knight, a clever fellow, but with no prospects. The girl, understanding the reticence of the young man, induces him to make love to her. Her father hears the confession, or which the girl takes the responsibility. The father, who made his money in South Africa, however, discourages the idea, as Knight is neither rich nor a genius. It is arranged that the private secretary shall leave at Tangier. In the meantime, the yacht comes across a strange craft. They appear to be no one on board—but Sir Peter and the secretary, with volunteers from their crew, resolve to board this mysterious vessel. Dick leads the way. The yacht proves to be exquisitely furnished, and some of the cabins had lately been in the occupation of a woman. There is a gold repeater watch with diamond monogram, and some other belongings apparently of a wealthy gentleman. But there are no signs of a crew, or indeed, of departures from this spell-bound ship. At last, however, attention is directed to a big packing case.

CHAPTER III.

The Red Spot.

Sir Peter's face lost its impatient frown. "Jove, Knight, you have the detective instinct in you!" he exclaimed. "Whether you've stumbled on a mare's nest, or whether you've got hold of an obscure clue, it's the same thing. That instinct's there."

"I suppose we've most of us got something of it in us," said Dick, "if circumstances bring it out. Perhaps"—and he laughed, with a faint sneer which had little bitterness left in it—"my 'genius' likes that."

But Sir Peter did not laugh. "We were talking of genius which could be useful to me," he said, "in the conversation which I presume you refer to. Well, I had little enough thought of this, then. I spoke at random. As it has turned out in these last two hours, however, the genius which could best in the world suit my purpose is precisely the detective genius. Prove that you have detective skill for many a long year."

"Oh, then you have proved the professional failures?"

"You're quick to snatch at a straw. I've proved some of them failures. But what I was going to say is this: The whole mystery or nothing, for me. Nothing else is worth paying for."

"I swear I'll find it out."

"Then you shall have twenty thousand pounds."

"I won't part with it for that."

"Talk of refusing to part, my friend, when you've got something to part with."

"I'll talk of it again, then, sir, if you'll give me the chance."

"You shall have every chance within reason. But meanwhile, some other chance, as I've said before, may toss the whole secret into my hands without your agency."

"Well, you stay in Gibraltar, sir, and try to work out the puzzle for yourself."

"No, I can do that. I must get some time off."

"Do you expect to find a detective at Gibraltar; or will the authorities there act as such?"

"I should be sorry to put my case into their hands. They're too full of red tape already."

"Do you, then, commission me to undertake it?"

"For the twenty thousand pounds reward?"

"No, sir; for the chance—the mere chance—or showing myself a clever enough man to deserve that you change your mind about me for Miss Markham."

"What do you mean by 'the mere chance'?" Are you trying to bind me to anything concerning her?"

"No. For the chance that, if I distinguished myself in conducting an affair which seems to be of vital importance to you, sir, you might feel inclined to say: 'Richard Knight's "genius" has been useful to me; he has been shrewd enough to earn twenty thousand pounds if he chooses to take it; and therefore the name of Knight, unbeknown to ancestors, is no longer to be despised.'"

"You would do your best, then, on the chance that the glory of your deeds might move me to such a decision; though, on the other hand, when I'm protected by your work, I might after all consider the obstacle between you and my daughter as big as I do at this moment."

"Yes; I would do my best on that chance, no matter how hard the work might be, how many the sacrifices I should have to make, or how long the time I spent."

"By Jove, those words go with that square chin of yours. You ought to succeed in life, Knight, if it's 'dogged as does it'."

"I'm going to try, if you say the chance is mine."

Sir Peter paused for a moment. Then he said: "But Eve is only eighteen; an impulsive little thing, not much more than a child, and a spoilt child at that. She fancies herself in love with you now, because she's been thrown with you for a fortnight or so. To-morrow, you part. And remember—at Tangier we're taking Lord Waverley and his sister on board. You knew that. But you didn't know that Waverley wants to marry Eve. There was no reason why you should know it before; now it's only fair to tell you; for Waverley's a nice young fellow, and in every way 'eligible' as the dowagers say. They've met several times; she can't help admiring him; all we do, I believe, and he's in love with her. On board the Lily Maid, together for eight or ten days, as they will be, you can see that she'll have opportunities of forgetting you, especially as

on account should I allow you to hint of any hopes for the future."

"I should not think of doing so, sir," answered Dick steadily; though the knife was turned round in his heart. "All that Sir Peter said was true. The girl was very young and impulsive. And Dick had met the Marquess of Waverley, who was one of the best looking young men in England. Still he stuck to his guns. "In spite of all you've said," he added, "I am ready to work on the chance."

(To be continued.)

MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP

Both officers and men of the Fifth Regiment are looking forward to the sham battle on Good Friday in the neighborhood of Mount Tolmie. Given favorable weather an exceptionally pleasant outing is anticipated. It is probable that a large number will accompany the volunteers to the "front" in order to watch the manoeuvres.

As has already been stated, according to the general plan two companies take up a position for the defence of Mount Tolmie and the remaining four will attack the stronghold. The programme for the day in detail has not yet been issued, but will probably be contained in orders to be given on the morning of the battle. What plan will be adopted in the defence of Mount Tolmie; or the tactics to be followed in its attack, are not disclosed. In all the skirmishing the latest military methods will be adhered to. As will be seen, the officers in charge are specially instructed in the orders to acquaint themselves with certain regulations of the regulation. The sham fight will therefore not only be enjoyable, but it will be most instructive.

The Fifth Regiment will assemble at the drill hall at 9 o'clock on the morning of Good Friday. At 9:30 promptly Nos. 5 and 6 companies, under command of Capt. Drake, will march out, followed half an hour later by the remainder of the corps, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4 companies, in charge of Capt. Langley. It is understood that the bugle band will accompany the former, while the regimental band will go with the main force. It is possible that both the bands will be dismissed before reaching Mount Tolmie.

By adopting the plan of giving the defending force half an hour's start for the scene of action, the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Hall, calculated to allow them sufficient time to take up positions likely to prove of strategical value in the repulse of an attack on Mount Tolmie from any side. If Capt. Drake is of the opinion that it would be well to attempt to throw the attacking force into disorder before they arrive at their destination, there is nothing to prevent an ambulance being arranged somewhere along Fort street, or elsewhere on the road. After the last party leaves the drill hall there is, therefore, no telling when or where the opposing forces will first meet. Whenever such a thing does occur, however, a sharp engagement is promised, as both parties are determined to win if possible.

All the officers are enthusiastic. The majority have already visited the prospective field of action, selected the different points of vantage, and doubtless have formulated elaborate plans for attacking or repelling the enemy, as the case may be. Lieut.-Col. Hall, with his staff, will probably occupy a commanding position, and afterwards decide which force is entitled to the victory. March will be served in the neighborhood of Mount Tolmie about 2 o'clock. Light refreshments and drunks, such as tea and coffee, will be provided by the quartermaster. As the excitement of the fight will no doubt develop good appetites, the men are recommended to take with them something substantial.

In the afternoon, after the battle, the regiment will be called together. A complete list of casualties will be taken and the soldiers will set out for home. It is expected that they will be dismissed at the drill hall early in the evening.

Recruits are constantly swelling the ranks of the Fifth, and officers are looking forward to the time when the regiment will have reached its full strength. The stirring address delivered by Lord Dundonald on the occasion of his last visit to Victoria seems to have had its effect. He deplored the comparatively small turnout, and expressed the opinion that a full regiment should be maintained in the capital of British Columbia. At that time the local corps was about 80 below the regular strength. Since then it has apparently taken on a new lease of life, and the discrepancy has been decreased by more than half.

At present there are about 277 volunteers, while, to make the full number, there should be in the neighborhood of 320. Forty-three recruits, therefore, are still required.

At the annual meeting of the Fifth Regiment Rifle Association, which was held on Wednesday evening, plans for the ensuing year were discussed. It was decided to fit up shooting at a range of \$800, 900 and 1,000 yards more frequently than in the past. This was considered advisable, owing to the fact that several of the Ottawa matches are shot from these ranges. After some debate the meeting also decided that the appointment of official range officers would do away with unnecessary delay and inconvenience. The suggestion, therefore, was adopted. Ten dollar prizes were offered for those in each of the three classes—shooting the largest number of points during the season. As already stated a pavilion is being constructed at the range, which will be used for storing rifles. Lockers holding three guns will be rented at the rate of a \$1 a year.

Rivalry has become very keen between the different sections of the various companies in indoor rifle shooting with gallery ammunition. This has been aroused by the prize offered by Lieut.-Col. Hall for the section making the highest number of points in a competition which has been in progress during the past two weeks. There has been

"When Physicians of High Order"

recommend its use to nervous and dyspeptic people you may safely assume "it's all right."

"SALADA!"

CEYLON tea is delicious and economical. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co.

Buyers of

GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES,
MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE
AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS.

Location of Works:

Crofton, Vancouver Island, B. C.

Garden Tools FOR SPRING

It is time to prepare for this work. We carry the best make of garden tools and agricultural machinery in the market. Call and inspect our

IRONAGE CULTIVATORS

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Sole Agents for B. C.

Corner Yates and Broad Sts.

Victoria, B. C.

Just a Reminder

That the celebrated "Gilt Edge" Shirts, manufactured only by the firm of J. Piercy & Co., cannot be excelled. Once used, always used. Use no other.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods

command of the British forces in Canada.

The outcome of the discussion between Sir Charles Parsons and Mr. McNeil was, it is understood, a tacit agreement that in the event of any trouble arising in the Far East calling for the intervention of England, the passage across the continent would be made easily and expeditiously via the Canadian Pacific railway.

Sir Charles Parsons has made several visits of inspection to Victoria Point and Esquimalt within the past few years.

The Chicago Record-Herald Long fellow, up to date, has broken loose again. His latest outpouring is as follows:

It is up to us to do it. To produce a Hiawatha Poem on the war in Asia.

If we didn't some one else would.

Therefore, with your kind permission, We'll relate in biting meter

How the great and fearless Togo,

With his whiskers and his warships,

Stealthily approached Port Arthur

While the merry-making Russians

At the bird and hit the bottle,

Dallied with the gladsons highball,

Looked with pleasure on the cocktail,

Gaily filled themselves with vodka,

Never dreaming of their danger;

Not suspecting for a moment

That their side was up against it.

Then there came the boom of cannon

And the bursting of torpedoes;

There was thunder, there was lightning,

Holes were knocked in Russian cruisers

And their battleships were battered,

While the great and fearless Togo

Stood upon his flagship, saying:

"Give it to 'em, O my Jappies!"

Have no mercy on the vitches,

Go and kill 'em on the offsky,

Smash 'em hard and hit 'em often,

Make 'em sign for home and mother,

Make 'em think a comet's struck 'em!"

It was done as Togo ordered,

And when morning came the Russians

Woke with heads as big as barrels,

Woke to laymen beneath the tables,

Woke to wonder what had happened

in the night time, in the darkness,

Woke to tears that had run on 'em,

Woke to find the glasses broken

Woke up with a tired feeling,

And to see their warships lying

Out of action in the harbor.

Thus was history augmented.

Thus was fought the splendid battle,

The great battle of Port Arthur;

Thus the Russians were defeated,

By the Jappies and the bottle,

With the accent on the bottle.

Great Britain's oldest lady publican is probably Mrs. Johnson, aged ninety-nine, landlady of the Bumper Castle Inn, York.

THE BEST LAWN. GRASS

25 Cents per lb.

Johnston's Seed Store

</div

PRESCRIPTIONS
In dispensing prescriptions we
guaranteed.
Purity
Accuracy
Professional Skill
Let us fill your prescription.
JOHN COCHRANE
CHEMIST,
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

W. JONES,
Dominion Government Auctioneer.
Trade Sale

AT MART, 55 BROAD ST.,
11 a.m. Tuesday, March 29th,
21 Crates 21

Farthenware

SAMPLES NOW ON VIEW.
from Thos. Hughes & Sons, Staffordshire,
England.

Ex. Ship Hougomont,

Just Landed.

Catalogues on application. Terms at sale.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Phone B703.

. HARDAKER.
AUCTIONEER

Under instructions from C. H. Arundell,
Esq., I will sell without reserve at his
residence, corner of

Dallas Ave. and Battery St.,
TUESDAY, 29TH, 2 P. M.

Valuable and Well-Kept

Furniture
and Effects

Including: Overstuffed Arm Chairs, Large
Rattan Upholstered Arm Chairs, Oak
Centre Table, Rocking Chair, Oak
Chest Case, Walnut Writing Desk, Oak
Morris Chair, Oak Occasional Chairs, Sofa,
Axminster Rug, 10x13 ft., Carpet Square, 11x12
ft., Oak and Oak Dining Ex. Table, Breakfast
Stand, Large Photogravure of Painting by
John Charlton, 20x30 in., John Singer Sargent,
Glovers, Crockery, 2 Very
Good and Large Maple Chests of Drawers,
Birch Bedrooms Suites, Dominion Wire Mat-
tresses, Top Mattresses, Bureaus and Wash
stands, Camp Stoves, Birch Car-
pet, Stereo, Fine Lot of Oilcloth, Albion
Range, Cooking Utensils, Scales, Enamel-
ware, Winchester Rifle, Wrought Iron Fire
Dogs, Iron Irons, Cardboard Boxes, Card-
board Boxes, Wheelbarrow, Garden Hose, Gent's
Bicycle (1903 Crawford, Coaster Brake), etc.

On view Monday from 2 to 4 p. m.

W.M. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

BOATS ARE FOUND.

Two Marked "Lamorna, Greenwich," Have
Been Picked Up on West Coast.

The Times correspondent at Albermarle writes to-day that J. Keeley has found on Leslie Point two boats marked "Lamorna, Green-
ock." One of these, he states, is broken in
two five feet from the bow and the rest is
missing.

Among other relics of the wreck picked
up are two large flags, a dead chicken, and
pig, lifebelts, bed ticks, pillows, spars and
blocks, three long oars, all the decking and
upper works of the vessel broken in small
pieces, nothing longer than five feet being
found.

The annual meeting of the Natural
History Society will be held in the
secretary's room, parliament buildings, on
Tuesday evening next, commencing at 8
o'clock. The usual yearly business will
be dealt with. The presidential address
will be delivered by Dr. Hasell.

Do You Tire Easily?

IF YOU LACK STRENGTH, EN-
ERGY AND FORCE, IT'S BE-
CAUSE YOUR BLOOD IS THIN
AND WATERY.

The Best Tonic Is Ferrozone—Read or
the Marvel It Performed For Three
Sisters in Lawrence—It Can Do
the Same For You.

Speaking for herself and sisters, Miss

Dorothy Borden writes: "I am anxious

to make known the great benefit that

my and my sisters derived from Ferro-

zone. A short time ago I was fired out

and depressed, and felt as if some severe-

ness were hanging over me. I was so

nervous that I found it hard to keep up

with my work. Noticing that many

Canadian women were being built up by

Ferrozone, I sent for a supply, and took

it regularly for a month. So great was

the improvement that my sisters also

took Ferrozone, and were helped a lot by

Ferrozone, because we find

it keeps our systems in a strong, healthy

condition. It is certainly a wonderful

tonic and a fine remedy for weak

women. Ferrozone has been worth its

weight in gold in our family."

To take Ferrozone means you get

more strength; means a reserve of en-

ergy, and protection against weakness

and sickness. Ferrozone is a food

medicine that supplies the body with

everything needed to build up the brain,

blood and nerve tissues. If it is health-

you seek, Ferrozone will bring it quick-

ly. It is a food-tonic that every woman

should use. Refuse a substitute and see

that you get the genuine Ferrozone.

Price, \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$2.50,

at all druggists or N. C. Polson & Co.,

Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn.

U. S. A.

Windsor Grocery Company
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, GOVERNMENT ST.

Strictly Fresh Island Eggs
— 20 Cents Per Dozen —

Buy Your Easter Supplies Whilst This Bargain is on.

**THE ACTION WAS
DISMISSED TO-DAY**

JUDGMENT GIVEN IN
SUPREME COURT CASE

Mr. Justice Irving Gave Decision in
Favor of Defendants in Camsusa
vs. Colgaripe.

The trial of Camsusa vs. Colgaripe
was concluded to-day, Mr. Justice Irving
dismissing the action.

Upon court resuming yesterday after-

noon A. E. McPhillips, K. C., addressed

the court for the trustees of L. Erb. He

said that the case for the estate of the
late Mr. Erb was somewhat different
from that of the case for Colgaripe.

He referred to the absence of any repre-

sentative of the Boucherat interests as

strange. There was a sale of the inter-

ests of Camsusa to Boucherat.

There was nothing to show that Mr. Erb

was a party to any such transaction as

the purchase by Mr. Colgaripe of the

Camsusa interests.

It was not for him to say that Colgaripe
had not in view some other transac-

tion when the property was sold to

Mr. Boucherat. This, however, had

nothing to do with the trustees of the

estate of Mr. Colgaripe.

Mr. Colgaripe had not in view

any arrangement with the trustees of the

estate of Mr. Erb.

He came to the conclusion that Mr. Colgaripe was honest, and strange as

it might seem in these days, he believed

that Mr. Colgaripe, on the strength

of a friendship with Mr. Camsusa, went

into the business, accepting only \$20 a

month as a result of that friendship. He

believed Boucherat purchased the busi-

ness. There was an understanding that

Colgaripe would go into the business,

but Boucherat bought for himself, and

not for Colgaripe.

Further, he considered the action should

be dismissed in consequence of a

fair value having been given for the

business and the long delay in institut-

ing proceedings, especially as the

heirs had apparently been agreeable to

the transactions at the time.

POINTS OF NEW
GAME EXPLAINED

BY CHINESE WITNESS
IN GAMBLING CASE

Initiated Court Into Intricacies of Pas-
time Hitherto Unheard and Un-
known of by Police.

accordingly drawn up by Mr. Hett. After this Mr. Hett drew up an agreement as shown by his books, by which Colgaripe assumed the Camsusa interests. Mr. Colgaripe, when examined, not knowing that he (Mr. Davis) knew anything of this agreement drawn up by Mr. Hett, contended that there was no dealing with Mr. Boucherat as to the transaction. When reminded of this agreement drawn up by Mr. Hett, the witness changed. It was most unlikely that Mr. Colgaripe should have forgotten all about this latter agreement. Mr. Colgaripe admitted that he was "in honor bound" to purchase an interest in the business. But the agreement drawn by Mr. Hett showed that he was really bound to take up the Camsusa interests. He did not propose to be "bitter mouthed" in the matter. He urged not only legal fraud, but moral fraud in the transaction. Colgaripe's evidence alone established the case for the plaintiff.

The disposal of large sums of money, amounting to \$10,000, in repayment of money paid over by Boucherat without any documentary proof, was very suspicious.

It was possible that Mr. Erb, the other trustee, might not have known that the proceeding was contrary to law, and may not have had an idea that there was anything wrong with the transaction. There was nothing to show that Mr. Erb was an agent of Colgaripe in this purchase, but nothing of the kind was done.

In viewing the case His Lordship outlined the facts. The action was one brought by the heirs of the late Mr. Camsusa against the executors for the administration of the estate of L. Erb. He said that the sale was one beneficial to the estate. The executors did not attempt to sell to any one else.

In viewing the case His Lordship outlined the facts. The action was one brought by the heirs of the late Mr. Camsusa against the executors for the administration of the estate of L. Erb. He said that the sale was one beneficial to the estate. The executors did not attempt to sell to any one else.

According to the estimate made by Mr. Monteith, there was due to Mr. Camsusa \$6,347.41 from the business.

Mr. Monteith's figures were submitted

to experts like Mr. Lawson and Mr. Wollaston. These latter held that the cash value of the Camsusa interest was not more than from \$8,000 to \$8,000.

The amount paid for the interest was \$6,000. He could not therefore say that \$6,000 was a fair valuation. The trustees received the money as the books indicated she did. Mr. Colgaripe admitted that he had made arrangements by which he was in honor bound to go into the business with Boucherat. He did not, however, agree to take Camsusa's interest.

Citing cases Mr. McPhillips held that a charge of fraud should not be brought against a man who was dead unless supported by the strongest evidence. This, however, was done against Mr. Erb twenty years after the events. It was unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Erb would agree to allow Colgaripe to exploit that due to the widow and orphans.

It was no profit to Mr. Erb. If there ever was a secret arrangement between

Boucherat and Colgaripe it was un-

known to Mr. Colgaripe.

On the matter of the acquiescence of

Mrs. Camsusa in the transaction until after the lapse of nearly twenty years, Mr. McPhillips referred to judgments in which it was held that the usual rules of limitation should apply to chancery cases. He held that Mrs. Camsusa was the only one of the plaintiffs who could be entitled to any profits which might be declared. Her children were excluded from this. As the only one to share in the profits she only was the one to be considered as giving acquiescence. Mrs. Camsusa, however, in her evidence said that she understood that Colgaripe was the purchaser all along. She offered no objection to it.

While he did not believe that Mr. Colgaripe was guilty of any misconduct, he felt perfectly satisfied that the conduct of Mr. Erb was above suspicion.

His Lordship, if he so decided, could segregate the acts of Mr. Colgaripe

and Mr. Erb. There could be no claim

against the Erb estate, however. A trustee could only be held to account for what was or could have been received for the estate.

This morning E. P. Davis, K. C., de-

livered his address for the plaintiffs. He

said that this sale of the Camsusa inter-

ests in the firm was in reality a sale

to Colgaripe. It must therefore, ac-

cording to law, as a matter of equity be-
put aside. It was not a question of whether or not it might not later be con-
firmed. It was to be set aside because

it was an improper sale. This was a case of a trustee having power to sell, selling to himself which the law

would not allow. As a question of law,

a trustee could not purchase a trust est-
ate directly, neither could a purchase

from a third party stand when there

was an understanding that the trust prop-
erty was to be again purchased by the

trustee. He held that it was recognized that the trustee should not benefit in a trust prop-
erty. In a trustee dealing with himself

in such a matter it was so difficult to dis-
tinguish whether or not personal interest had

been served that the court would not

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY MARCH 23, 1901.

COMOX

ITS FINE COAL MEASURES AND ITS FERTILE VALLEY

BY H. F. PULLEN.

Summer finds the Comox farmer
Work enough to do;
Labor-bent, he ceasesless trudges
Like the mythic Jow.

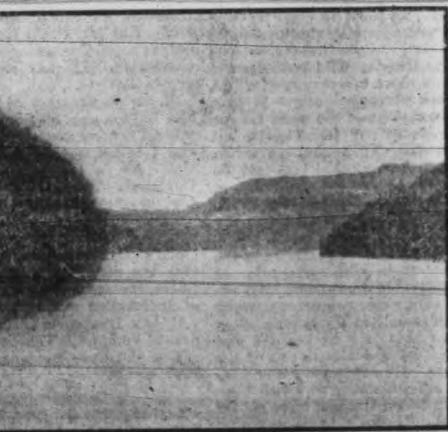
—Eric Duncan.

But little known to the city dweller or miner of Vancouver Island, and wholly unknown to those who dwell across the Gulf of Georgia, is the beautiful farming valley of Comox. This valley is named after a tribe of Indians who made periodical visits to the shores of its splendid harbor to fish and hunt and pow-wow, or quarrel with the resident tribe or other visitors to this favored and much frequented spot.

Just who discovered this agricultural gem I cannot say, but the old people tell us that as early as 1862 a meeting was held in Victoria to discuss the matter of settling the prairie lands of Comox. At this meeting Sir Jas. Douglas offered to send a gunboat to carry intending settlers in order that they should select their lands. The offer was accepted, and a number of men, mostly new arrivals from Australia and New Zealand, made the trip. They located their new farms and returned to Victoria for sup-



CUMBERLAND MINES.



CAMERON LAKE.

pies, and in one or two instances their wives also.

These hardy pioneers settled each one on his own land, built log houses, cleared, levelled, drained and tilled their farms into shape. Year after year they toiled at the monotonous yet not uninteresting work of home-making, and nothing but a visit to the spot can tell how well they succeeded.

As seen to-day, the valley is a perfect paradise. As the visitor enters the harbor on the commodious coaster the City of Nanaimo, which makes two trips a week, he will probably see one or more of the ships of the Royal Navy anchored behind the sand spit on which are the rifle ranges, where the marines take their daily target practice. Here as many ships as wish may anchor in perfect safety, protected from every wind that blows, and the officers and crew may revel in the delights of a rural boll-day and eat of the freshest and finest quality of farm produce.

Landing at Comox or "The Bay," as it is generally called, the visitor sees before him a rural scene of picturesque beauty which will gladden his heart and make him look forward to a closer acquaintance with this much favored country. On one side of the harbor he will see the old-fashioned inn known as the Old hotel, which will remind him of the old English village hosteries—on the other side the commodities store owned by J. B. Holmes. Behind there are large maple trees; their spreading

branches forming a fine background for the picture, whilst peeping between is the Lorne hotel, with Sam Cliffe at the door. Sam, the proprietor of the hotel, is an old-timer. It is a treat to see him as the oldest Mason in the district carrying his big Bible near the head of a procession, his long beard giving him a truly patriarchal appearance. Sam can tell you many a story of the early days. He

was sold out for \$1,000, and fourteen years after that James Dumsuir bought out the original company. Mrs. Cliffe went to Comox in 1862 as a little girl long before she married Sam.

If you face about in front of the Lorne hotel you may see the big glacier, the foot of which is the source of the Cruskshank river. This mountain stream flows into Comox lake, the water passing out again as the Courtney river which flows into Comox bay. During winter all the top of the mountain range is covered with snow, but in summer little is left except in the shaded crevasses and on the highest points.

If you take the stage from Comox Bay to Courtney you will pass through the Indian rancherie. Here are a few Comox Indians and one family of Puntledge Indians—all that is left of both tribes. The latter were the original natives of Comox, but many other tribes from north and south, as well as the Alberni, were in the habit of visiting this

spot every year, often staying a long time. Thousands of these aborigines were often encamped all around the shores of the bay, and some distance up the river. Some were carried off many of them, some were sent away by the government, while many others have succumbed to tuberculosis. On several occasions missions have been started among them, but with little success. As everywhere, they here adopt the vices of civilization quicker than the virtues.

Courtney is another village, just at the junction of the Courtney and Trolum rivers, with two hotels, a blacksmith shop and a store. The latter, kept by Joseph McPhie & Sons, does a large trade throughout the community. Mr. McPhie was twice a candidate for the provincial legislature in opposition to the old Turner government, but was defeated each time. He has a large farm and also a butcher business in Cumberland. Fruit raising is one of his hobbies, his ten-acre apple orchard showing that he is meeting with success in that line.

The Comox creamery, in charge of W. J. Carroll, made nearly forty thousand pounds of butter last season. Walter McPhie, the secretary, says they have a ready sale for all the output at the top price.

Opposite the creamery lives old Adam McElvey. Adam left the Emerald Isle about the year fifty-eight for Australia. After four years strenuous life on the southern continent, he came to British Columbia, landing at Esquimalt in '62.

He is the only one left of the first settlers. "Like living in Paradise," is what he says of the valley in the early days. There were plenty of elk, bear and deer of all sorts, while geese were so plentiful they often fed the pigs with them. Many a time he sat at his door watching droves of elk passing along the edge of the hill or feeding on the prairie. In those days the Indians had no guns, using only bows and arrows in their hunting expeditions.

It cost ten shillings to send a letter to the Old Country, and besides that half-a-crown had to be paid at the other end.

He also tells how when visiting Victoria he paid ten shillings a week at the

Royal hotel for a blanket on the floor and nothing to eat but herrings and cod. The bank charged for keeping money instead of paying interest. So many hardships had to be endured that a number of immigrants returned to Australia or the Old Lands.

In Courtenay is the agricultural hall where the farmers hold their annual exhibition. Interest in this institution has declined of late years, but the outlook for next year is very good, many of the farmers expressing their determination to make it a success. J. A. Halliday, who has been secretary for so many years, has resigned his position, and his son takes it up with all the energy of youth.

Follow the road which passes up the

and active development is expected to begin at once.

The hand of winter is on the land now, but yet the Comox farmer does not rust. Let Eric Duncan speak for himself.

But yet though greybeard Winter comes, he brings with him along the cheerful round of festive joys, the reading and the song.

Who will may seek the crowded town or range the stormy sea, This quiet, independent life is just the life for me.

A new system of simultaneous telegraphing and telephoning, invented by Professor Brune and an engineer named Turcet, is being introduced extensively in Italy, Portugal and England.



COMOX LAKE.

banks of the little Trolum, and you soon come to Duncan's farm and store, the latter in charge of Eric, the literateur, writer of the verse which heads this sketch. Mr. Duncan is a writer of great ability. A book of his poems has been published by Wm. Briggs, and many other poems as well as prose writings have appeared in Chambers' Journal. Hailing from Shetland, the legends and traditions of those islands have a great fascination for him, and some of them he has put into verse. He and his talented wife have for a long time been the mainstay of the Shakespeare Club at Sandwich.

Just below the pretty little English church is the rectory, the home of Rev. J. N. Willemar, who came to the district in '71. He built two churches and the rectory at Comox, as well as establishing a mission and building a church at Cumberland. Rev. Thos. Menzies is the pastor of the Presbyterians in the district. They have two churches as well as a regular service in the agricultural hall.

Alex. Urquhart owns one of the best farms in the valley. He has won one gold and three silver medals for stock at the local show. A member of the provincial executive of the Liberal Association, president of the Farmers' Institute and a member of the Dairymen's Association, Mr. Urquhart figures largely in public life, and his influence is very wide.

James Cartwright is a new arrival from Cumberland, where he was twice mayor, and sat continuously on the aldermanic board since the incorporation of that town.

W. R. Robb is another old-timer. He

has a beautiful as well as productive farm fronting on the harbor. It is here that the Comox Coal Company expect to erect wharves to ship the produce of their mines when developed. Six thousand acres of coal land has been bonded by them for the next year and a half,

task-masters; but I imagine they prefer the Muscovite."

Japan's First Strategic Move.

"Assuming that there is war, what would be Japan's first strategic move?" I put the question to a distinguished British naval officer who is in Paris at this moment. "Japan would make a grievous mistake," said this authority. "If she endeavored to capture Port Arthur, Ship against ship, and not ship against fort, is the royal rule in naval warfare. No battleship can reduce a fort that is properly manned, but a shell from the fort, well placed, can silence the ship and send a million pounds sterling to the bottom. The fort may have only cost £50,000. The £ s. d. side of war is a very serious consideration."

"Japan has to be careful of her battleships; she has only six. Her first duty is to attack and destroy the Russian fleet if she can. If she cannot she must play a waiting game. The command of the sea, that is the supreme desideratum in such a war. The moment she has that, Japan can land her troops in Korea where she will, on the one side of the peninsula or on the other. You cannot lay too much stress on the importance of the first naval combats."



GROUP OF COMOX INDIANS.

"An Unfortunate Moment for the British Empire."

Intense Patriotism of the Japanese.

I have obtained an excellent certificate of character for the Japanese from an Englishman in an official position, who has recently returned after three years' residence in the country. "It is a mistake," he said, "to regard the Japanese, as we sometimes do, merely as a peaceful and artistic little people. On the contrary, they are thorough sportsmen, and 'full of fight.' That characteristic is a legacy of feudal times."

"What strikes me most is the intense patriotism of the Japanese. It is so different from the Chinese. During the China-Japan war, one-half the country did not know that the other half had been fighting. The empire is very loosely bound together. Not so Japan. If there is war the country will rise as one man, and that man will go the 'whole hog' with the government, whatever sacrifices may be necessary."

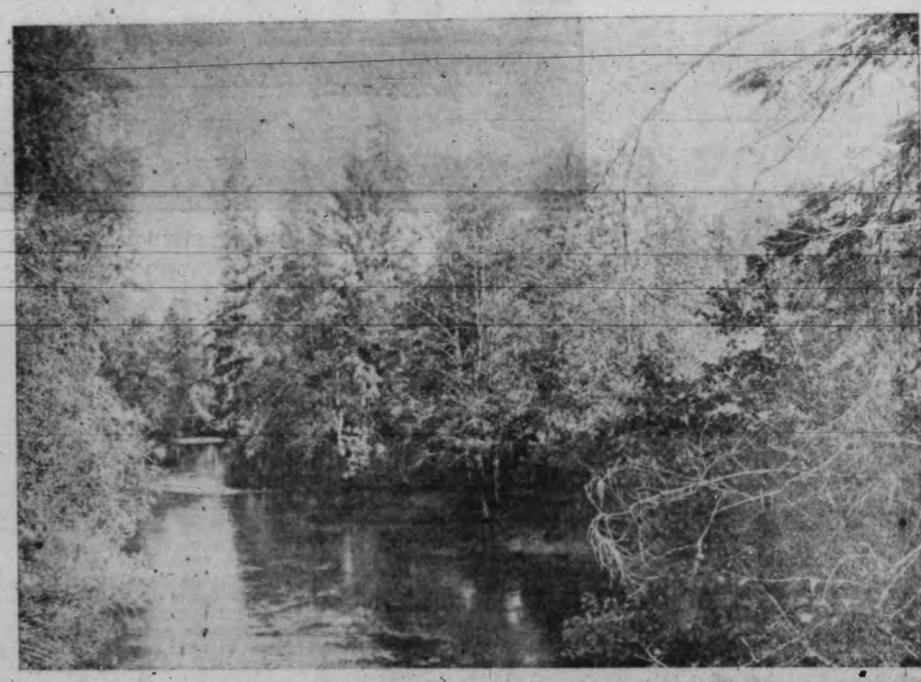
"I have also had considerable opportunities of seeing Korea, and I have cruised along its coastline in an English battleship. The Koreans are a peace-loving and somewhat weak little people, who scratch the earth for a living and take what the sea gives them. I did not find that they loved the Japanese very much, for the latter are apt to be hard

CATARH FOR TWENTY YEARS AND CURED IN A FEW DAYS.—Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constantly hawking, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive indeed. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured. 50 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

France is a country in which the most astonishing variations of temperature occur, and its inhabitants pay yearly nearly £40,000,000 for various methods of warming themselves. On coal, about £21,000,000 are spent; on wood, about £14,000,000; and the rest goes on petroleum, methylated spirits, and gas.



COMOX, LOOKING TOWARD THE BAY.



A COMOX RIVER.

Comparative Fighting Naval Strength of Great Nations

COMPILED FOR THE TIMES BY HENRY H. NEWILL.

With the Russo-Japanese war well under way and the possibility of its development into a world war, which would probably be largely waged at sea, it is interesting to try and form some idea of the respective naval fighting strength of the great nations. Very few persons have any perception of the true naval relations in which the great powers stand to one another to-day. They hear a good deal about Great Britain's need of maintaining a navy equal to that of any two other maritime powers, they read in this or that imaginative Yankee journal that the United States will shortly sweep the seven seas, or they watch the launching of some steel-armored sea monster, and conclude that the nation which owns it must be a prodigious naval power; but the sum total of actual fact is but little comprehended by the man in the street. For the benefit of those who have not the will or the time to search out the facts for themselves the following figures are an attempt at a cursory comparison between the efficient fighting strength of the great naval powers of the world as they stand arrayed to-day. These figures are reliable, inasmuch as they are based on the statistics given in *Brassey's Naval Annual* for 1903, a compilation which is the acknowledged standard work on current British and international naval affairs. There are, however, so many widely differing factors to be considered in estimating modern naval forces that it is exceedingly difficult to reduce them to any common denominator for purposes of comparison. The main factors, of course, are tonnage, armament and mobility, the last measured by a combination of speed, steaming capacity and seaworthiness, depending respectively on engine power, convenient coaling stations, and safe and suitably equipped dry docks in the vicinity of likely warlike operations.

Intelligent readers of the current newspapers and reviews can form a rough general comparison between the world's navies in the matter of mobility. With regard to armament, however, anything like an accurate comparison is impossible, so little experience having as yet been gained in the handling and effect of modern guns and complicated mechanism in the test of actual warfare. Each of the stronger nations claims that its own weapons will prove to be the most effective, and each has striven its resources to equip its warships to that end. Moreover, it is not so much the guns themselves as the men behind them that will probably secure the verdict. A powerful torpedo in the hands of the right man may sink an enemy's battleship, but if the wrong man should start it on its voyage of destruction the victim is as likely as not to be much nearer home. Indeed it may be assumed that the nation which has the largest tonnage of efficient fighting ships possesses also to its utmost resources the factors of armament and mobility in a corresponding degree, since these two factors are universally recognized as being the essential complement of tonnage in the fighting efficiency of a fleet. And, narrowing our enquiry to tonnage, a fairly accurate comparison can be made between the naval powers.

A table of the total fighting tonnage of the different navies is given below. In this all obsolete or ineffective vessels and all others merely projected or only recently laid down are omitted from consideration. All the vessels here included as building are in an advanced stage of construction. In classifying the various types, age and modern efficiency have been taken into account rather than tonnage. The torpedo flotillas of the various nations are so frequently being added to that it is difficult to keep tally of them to date, and the figures referring to them may be rather under than over the mark:

Great Britain.

Battleships—First class, afloat, 32; total 427,350 tons; building, 11; total 195,750 tons. Second class, afloat, 11; total 117,250 tons; none building. Third class, afloat, 8; total 70,210 tons; none building; total battleships, 810,500 tons.

Cruisers—First class, afloat, 20; total, 244,800 tons; average speed, 21.35 knots; building, 18; total, 189,200 tons; estimated average speed, 22.08 knots. Second class, afloat, 36; total, 233,020 tons; average speed, 18.82 knots; building, 2; total, 31,750 tons; estimated average speed, 21 knots. Third class, afloat, 57; total, 182,250 tons; average speed, 19.40 knots; building, 8; total, 21,405 tons; estimated average speed, 23.88 knots; total cruisers, 882,475 tons.

France.

Battleships—First class, afloat, 11; total, 127,407 tons; building, 6; total, 87,780 tons. Second class, afloat, 10; total, 106,567 tons; none building. Third class, afloat, 15; total, 97,644 tons; none building; total battleships, 419,808 tons.

Cruisers—First class, afloat, 3; total, 20,459 tons; average speed, 21.67 knots; building, 11; total, 124,613 tons; estimated average speed, 21.09 knots. Second class, afloat, 11; total, 68,256 tons; average speed, 18.45 knots; building, 4; total, 28,329 tons; estimated average speed, 20.50 knots. Third class, afloat, 3; total, 20,547 tons; average speed, 18.98 knots; none building.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Afloat, 85; total, 18,958 tons.

Torpedo Boats—First class, afloat, 141; total, 11,318 tons. Second class, afloat, 72; total, 3,861 tons. Third class, afloat, 50; total, 1,236 tons.

Submarines—Afloat, 45; total, 4,840 tons.

Summary—France, 90 battleships and cruisers, 414 gunboats and torpedo craft; grand total, 804,595 tons.

Germany.

Battleships—First class, afloat, 12; total, 128,854 tons; building, 8; total, 102,230 tons. Second class, none. Third class, afloat, 15; total, 79,955 tons; none building; total battleships, 231,144 tons.

Cruisers—First class, afloat, 5; total, 28,490 tons; average speed, 20 knots; building, 3; total, 28,083 tons; estimated average speed, 20.5 knots. Second class, afloat, 6; total, 31,245 tons; average speed, 21 knots; none building. Third class, afloat, 6; total, 29,646 tons; average speed, 20.5 knots; building, 10; total, 28,216 tons; estimated average speed, 21.8 knots; total cruisers, 148,339 tons.

Torpedo Gunboats—Afloat, 3; total, 3,092 tons; average speed, 20.35 knots; none building.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Afloat, 43; total, 14,296 tons.

Torpedo Boats—First class, afloat, 10; total, 9,033 tons. Second class, afloat, 5; total, 444 tons.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Afloat, 20; total, 6,415 tons.

Torpedo Boats—First class, afloat, 18; total, 2,500 tons. Second class, afloat, 35; total, 3,856 tons.

Summary—Germany, 67 battleships and cruisers, 145 gunboats and torpedo craft; grand total, 487,248 tons.

Italy.

Battleships—First class, afloat, 2; total, 18,090 tons; building, 4; total, 51,278 tons. Second class, afloat, 2; total, 10,525 tons; none building. Third class, afloat, 2; total, 23,023 tons; none building; total battleships, 190,926 tons.

Cruisers—First class, afloat, 2; total, 14,588 tons; average speed, 20 knots; building, 1; of 7,204 tons; estimated speed, 20 knots. Second class, afloat, 3; total, 17,933 tons; average speed, 19.67 knots; none building. Third class, afloat, 12; total, 38,844 tons; average speed, 18.97 knots; none building; total cruisers, 78,829 tons.

Torpedo Gunboats—Afloat, 15; total, 13,136 tons; average speed, 19.97 tons; none building.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Afloat, 15; total, 4,858 tons.

Torpedo Boats—First class, afloat, 9; total, 1,450 tons. Second class, afloat, 92; total, 1,580 tons. Third class, afloat, 38; total, 1,302 tons. Fourth class, afloat, 4; total, 85 tons.

Submarines—Afloat, 2; total, 26 tons.

Summary—Italy, 36 battleships and cruisers, 45 gunboats and torpedo craft; grand total, 303,271 tons.

United States.

Battleships—First class, afloat, 10; total, 112,367 tons; building, 9; total, 132,410 tons. Second class, none. Third class and coast defence, afloat, 7; total, 32,419 tons; building, 4; total, 12,916 tons; total battleships, 290,112 tons.

Cruisers—First class, afloat, 2; total, 17,112 tons; average speed, 21.45 knots; building, 11; total, 149,180 tons; estimated average speed, 22 knots. Second class, afloat, 3; total, 20,350 tons; average speed, 22.43 knots; none building. Third class, afloat, 12; total, 41,320 tons; average speed, 19.68 knots; building, 6; total, 20,400 tons; estimated average speed, 16.5 knots; total cruisers, 239,871 tons.

Torpedo Gunboats—None.

Submarines—Afloat, 47; total, 11,835 tons.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Afloat, 5; total, 2,723 tons.

Torpedo Boats—First class, afloat, 116; total, 9,401 tons. Second class, afloat, 83; total, 1,088 tons.

Submarines—Afloat, 5; total, 600 tons.

Summary—Great Britain, 203 battleships and cruisers, 365 gunboats and torpedo craft; grand total, 1,772,697 tons.

France.

Battleships—First class, afloat, 11; total, 127,407 tons; building, 6; total, 87,780 tons. Second class, afloat, 10; total, 106,567 tons; none building. Third class, afloat, 15; total, 97,644 tons; none building; total battleships, 419,808 tons.

Cruisers—First class, afloat, 3; total, 20,459 tons; average speed, 21.67 knots; building, 11; total, 124,613 tons; estimated average speed, 21.09 knots. Second class, afloat, 11; total, 68,256 tons; average speed, 18.45 knots; building, 4; total, 28,329 tons; estimated average speed, 20.50 knots. Third class, afloat, 3; total, 20,547 tons; average speed, 18.98 knots; none building.

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Russian hands are three knots slower than when on their trial test in the foreign countries, where they were mostly built.

An interesting conclusion, which may be gathered from the foregoing figures, is that the combined naval strength of the English-speaking peoples to-day ought to be able to stand off all the other navies of the world allied against them. In this connection, however, it must be forgotten that Great Britain, which possesses nearly four-fifths of the tonnage of the Anglo-Saxon combination, has a preponderating merchant fleet and a world-scattered empire to protect, and hence her fighting strength would be proportionately weakened, though of course the same modification of fighting strength would apply in a lesser degree to other nations.

THE SPADE IN WAR.

What the Russian Entrenchments Will Be Like—Use of the Land

Terpo.

If at this moment one could wander at large over the Russian position above the Yalu river, there would doubtless be astonishing evidence on all sides of the power of the spade in defensive works. Entrenchments would be everywhere.

In modern warfare the spade is as mighty as the rifle, and woe be to the army that cannot handle both with equal ease. It is because of the effectiveness of shrapnel, and because of the long range of the small caliber military rifle.

The absolute necessity of the spade on the field of battle was

First Clearly Demonstrated

in the Russo-Turkish war, when modern rifles were brought into play. So great, indeed, was the necessity that the Russian General Skobloff provided every man in his command with a spade and when his men reached the outskirts of Constantinople, it was found they had discarded every article except their spades and shovels. They had learned a bitter and an unexpected lesson.

At the entrenchments of Pleven they discovered to their cost the havoc that could be created by determined men with plenty of ammunition behind earthworks. The Turks had used their spades with a right good will, and in addition to their fighting trenches, had erected bomb-proof works that were afterwards the admiration of the world.

At Pleven the Turks lived entirely within their bomb-proofs during the bombardment by the heavy artillery, and when the assaulting columns pushed to the front the Turks sailed out and, lining their fighting trenches, drove the Russians back with terrible slaughter. The Turks made their earthworks impregnable, but starvation eventually undid what the spade had done.

Bomb-proofs are usually made of logs placed against the side of a hill or embankment, or the whole covered with earth-turf and sand—far preference. Bomb-proofs can also be made by simply tunneling into the side of a hill, the idea of a bomb-proof being protection against shrapnel shell. These shrapnel shell, filled with immeasurable bullets, burst, as a rule, some 20 yards short of the enemy's position, and above it. The small shot together with the steel filings, etc., are buried on the top of the defenders in the open trenches, searching the cavity from end to end. Against this big-angle fire a bomb-proof is the only resource.

Indeed, for modern warfare on land the spade is quite as necessary as any other military implement used in the field.

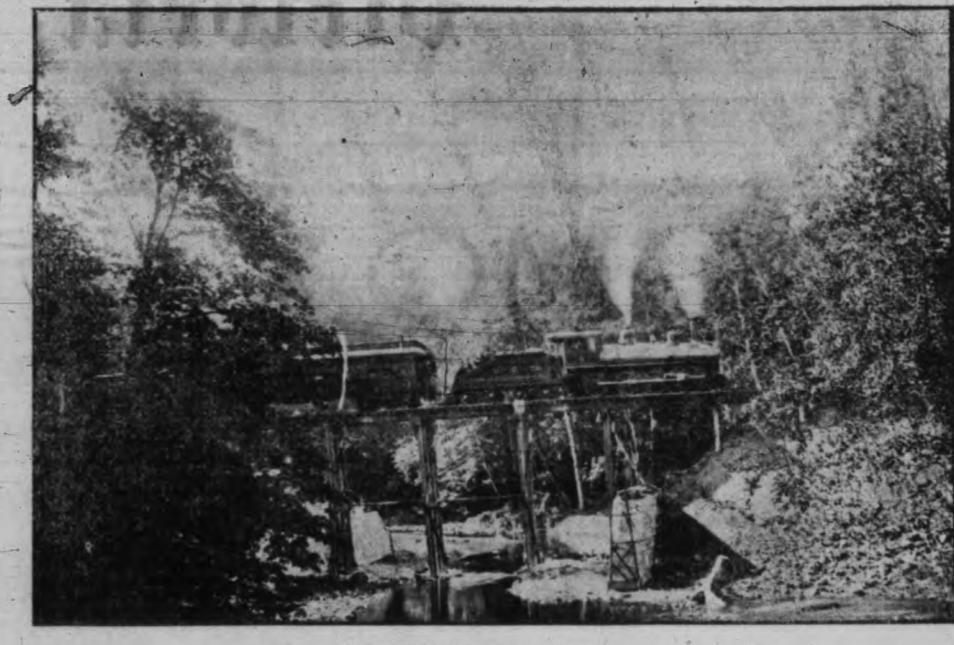
A deep hole is dug in front of the trench, a charge of gun cotton or dynamite is placed at the bottom, and the hole is filled with stones, the ground being carefully arranged on top so as not to create suspicion. At the proper moment the fougasse is exploded, either by electricity or by contact. There is always reason for apprehension when entrenchments are first thrown up that the fresh-turned soil will disclose the position of the enemy, but by skilful manipulation the spade work may be effectively concealed—by the spade.

Indeed, for modern warfare on land the spade is quite as necessary as any other military implement used in the field. It is the modest adjunct of big guns, for it throws up earthworks to conceal their presence, without which they would be useless. The engineers and sappers of a great army have enormous responsibilities devolving upon them. Unfortunately, besides having almost all the hard and dangerous work to do, they all too seldom receive any of the glory that should be attendant to it.

They were allowed to carry on their profession in peace, to earn their living, if they could, but they were forbidden to leave their respective dwelling places.

They could never see each other any more—a hard penalty for having married without asking the consent of the authorities. What little happiness those two poor, hardworking, obscure people had hoped to find in their lives was taken from them to satisfy a petty tyrant. Next to her hangs the picture of Ivan Pavloff, one of the heroic figures of the Nihilist cause: a thin, shabby, quiet man, with the stamp of poverty and privation on his worn face, and the deathless fires of the enthusiast in his sunken eyes. In his own country he had been a wealthy man with large estates. His mind and heart and soul were set on raising the people from the depths of ignorant slavery in which the oppression of their rulers keeps them. So long as he remained in Russia his efforts were hopeless. For this reason he came to Paris and engaged himself as an apprentice in one of the great printing houses. He meant, when he had learned the trade, to go back to Russia as a working man, able himself to print his pamphlets and all the literature of his propaganda, and to mix on equal terms with his fellow workmen without arousing the ever-wakeful suspicion of the Russian police.

Another effective method used by crack shots is a rifle pit. This is simply a large circular hole, some four feet deep, dug in the ground, with the loose earth thrown up around concealed either by turf or brushwood. The rifle pits of the marksmen are practically level with the ground, and for a party to advance against a line of marksmen in rifle pits would mean annihilation. In the same manner gun pits are dug for field guns. During his absence his property was confiscated, his place in the rank to which he belonged was lost to him for ever. But he never went back. The harshships and privations of his voluntary exile killed



TRENT RIVER BRIDGE.

HE ASKS NO QUESTIONS NOW

Toronto Man Long a Victim of Dyspepsia Learns to Enjoy His Meals—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Did It.

"I was afraid to eat many things that would have suited my taste. Now I eat whatever is set before me, asking no questions."

Many people read the first part of the foregoing statement and say "That's me." But Mr. R. A. Barton, of 23 Tynall avenue, Toronto, makes the pleasing conclusion. He has used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I had Indigestion in its worst form," Mr. Barton goes on to say. "I consulted several doctors but they did me no good and I began to think my case was hopeless. As a last resort I tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I am thankful to say they had the desire effect."

This means that if you would eat what you like, when you like, you must use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They provide the stomach with those gastric juices, the scarcity of which is the cause of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are condensed comfort. Take one or two after eating and have the pleasure of enjoying your meals.

A Kind of Mine.

A deep hole is dug in front of the trench, a charge of gun cotton or dynamite is placed at the bottom, and the hole is filled with stones, the ground being carefully arranged on top so as not to create suspicion. At the proper moment the fougasse is exploded, either by electricity or by contact. There is always reason for apprehension when entrenchments are first thrown up that the fresh-turned soil will disclose the position of the enemy, but by skilful manipulation the spade work may be effectively concealed—by the spade.

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They could never

The Weakness Of Henry

Henry Bidcock lived with his sister Jane in the little cottage that had been their home always. While he would hardly be considered as a rich man, Henry was undoubtedly well-to-do, and his wealth was all the greater since, agreeably with the ancient maxim, his wants were so few. Beginning life in a small way with a general dealer's store, retailing everything, from Sunday clothes to ginger beer, Henry had saved money and bought land and houses, till the extent of his possession made him quite a considerable person in the village. He owned the half dozen workmen's cottages facing the green; and the farm at the bottom of the road was his as well. Still, the regular habits of his life never varied. His tastes were as simple as ever, and his industry quite as sustained and diligent.

Sister Jane was a year or so older than Henry. She was a plain, honest creature, quite above the ordinary feminine weaknesses of disguising her age. In the course of conversation the question of age arose, Jane would volunteer quite frankly—almost, indeed, exultingly—the fact that she was forty-seven years and five months old, or whatever the figure might be at the moment, the fractional portion of the year being invariably added with the most conscientious exactness. Jane's age was her one source of pride. As a girl, she had been taught by her parents that the deference of her brother was due to her on account of her seniority; and though Henry might ultimately attain to the wealth of a Caesar or the power of a Caesar, she was convinced that by the law of nature he must always be as emphatically his superior as forty-seven is to twenty-four. When their parents had died, Jane had taken charge of the house, as a matter of course, and if Henry sat with his feet on the polished floor or strayed so far from the path of rectitude as to smoke in the drawing room, he was usually reminded of his offence with a fitting emphasis.

In spite of her undeniably conversational ability, however, Jane had always been a careful and competent housekeeper, and, whether Henry was disposed to admit it or not, much of his prosperity was due to the sterling character of his watchful sister.

At forty-seven (and five months) Jane was neither young nor beautiful. She wore spectacles, her hair was wispy and thin, and there was a flush upon her face which she herself attributed to chronic indigestion, and which was put down by the uncharitable to bottled ale. And yet her life had not been entirely free from romance. Once, indeed, she had been engaged to be married; but the blissful experience, after jolting for the best part of a month along the course of true love, terminated abruptly and without appeal on a fine summer's evening. Jane's strong point was that her fearful blow came upon her. She talked to the young man as he sat penitently in the drawing room, talked to him till he could feel his ears singing and his brain reeling, and confidently predicted for him unpopularity and failure in this world and acute discomfort in the next. When, in sheer desperation, the young man made a blind dash for the door, Jane followed up her advantage remorselessly. She tugged him by the heel, across the front garden, and as far down the road as she could reasonably expect her voice to be audible to the singer in his flight. And with that moment Jane's romance ended.

Henry had come to the age of forty-four without romance of any kind. The trouble that is a long time coming, however, is generally severer when it is finally to hand. The new tenants who had just taken his farm at the bottom of the road, Mr. and Mrs. Bates and family, were really very superior people, and Miss Flossie Bates was a really charming girl. Henry noticed it on their arrival, and he noticed the particulars with regard to Flossie especially on several occasions since. At forty-four he found himself contemplating a new horizon. True, people would say there was some disparity in their ages, for Flossie was but twenty-one. But people must mind their own business. Henry was the sole and responsible judge of his own actions—and he was in love.

Indeed, the only other consideration that weighed with Henry at all was Jane. Jane was, to all intents and purposes, the fly in the ointment. Flossie could not suppress the joyful tidings that she was going to be married to rich Mr. Bidcock. And she would write so many letters to him, and the letters were on such pink paper, with such a robust perfume, that if Jane did not see them as she entered the room, she betrayed themselves to her the first time she was surprised into a questioning snuff. It soon became clear to Henry that engagement was no longer possible, and that the dreadful ordeal of an explanation with Jane must be faced as boldly as possible. One morning, therefore, he paused in the middle of breakfast, and looking across the table, stammered out:

"Jane, I've bin thinkin' a lot about it, and I'm goin' to be married!"

Jane's knife and fork dropped from her hands into her plate with a clatter, good heavens, "Henry," she gasped. "What nonsense you're talkin'!"

"Nonsense or no nonsense," said Henry, a little irritated by the cold, not to say decisive, reception of his announcement, "that's how it is. I'm goin' to bring the young lady 'ome this afternoon, and introduce you."

"It's in the Scripsher," interrupted

"turns me out," said Jane, in a tone that was a mixture of pathos and defiance. "It's in the Scripsher—"

"Yes, we know all about that," interrupted Miss Bates.

"But when I'm married I'm goin' to be missis in my own 'ouse. And there ain't room for two of us."

"Ardly," acquiesced Henry, as before.

"I was 'ere first," said Jane, doggedly.

"Why don't you be reasonable about it, Jane?" began Henry. "You must ha' got sense enough to see—"

"You leave 'er to me," interrupted Miss Bates, turning upon Henry with rather unexpected sharpness. "I can fight my own battles."

A quiet smile flickered across Jane's lips. "I 'ope," she said, in her best and most conclusive style, "that my brother is still the gal's father. I can tell you straight out, 'Enry."

Henry, who had been growing more and more fidgety as the discourse proceeded, came to boiling point at last. Springing to his feet and kicking his chair away petulantly, he said: "I'm 'ere, Jane! I know what I'm about, an' I've got something better to do than sit 'ere an' be jawed at. I'm goin' down to the shop, an' at that time I'm goin' to bring 'Flossie down here. You ain't nothin' to worry about. You'll be lookin' all right."

"Looked after?" echoed Jane. "What does mean?"

"An' it will," said Henry, "you can't expect to stay an' keep 'ouse for me when I'm married. It ain't likely Mrs. B. would put up with that. But don't you worry about it. You'll be looked after all right." And then Henry, apprehensive of a stormy turn in the conversation that he lacked the courage to face, snatched up his hat and went out.

At four o'clock Henry, with Miss Bates on his arm, came proudly down the road. After the little breeze of the morning Henry was rather glad to think that he would not have to face Jane's wrath alone. For himself, he could see no reason why Jane should not remain in the old home with them, but Miss Bates scouted the notion. "It was not," she said, with a superb hauteur, "the idea of being mistress in her own 'ouse." And Henry, carried away by his infatuation, argued that Miss Bates must be right, and any reluctance on the part of Jane to concur in the arrangement would be unreasonable and unseemly. Miss Bates had cheerfully volunteered to relieve Henry of the painful duty of making Jane's position clear to her, and there was every promise that the clearness would not be underaccentuated. It was agreed between herself and Henry, however, that he should throw in a remark from time to time in order to make the statement of the case more convincing and more completely authoritative.

Henry rang the bell, and Jane opened the street door. As an actual matter of fact Jane had anxiously watched the approach of the couple from her position behind the window curtain in the drawing room; but her dignity demanded that she should wait for the bell to ring. Henry was all smiles. Miss Bates, pretty girl with sparkling eyes and dimpled cheeks, was fridgidity itself. Jane noticed that she had kid gloves on. Four buttons, too, Jane had always regarded cotton gloves as the correct wear for sober-minded and God-fearing young women. There was a dainty rustle about Miss Bates as she walked into the drawing room. This, of course, cannot be explained except in the room that Jane rustled to herself as she heard the rustling. "Sib, I'll be bound!" she said.

She tugged him by the heel, across the front garden, and as far down the road as she could reasonably expect her voice to be audible to the singer in his flight. And with that moment Jane's romance ended.

The "wonderful torpedoes" assigned to the New York Herald (Paris edition) may be dismissed from practical consideration, says F. T. Jane.

And yet it is a fact, as capable of demonstration as any problem in Geometry, that Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder Has Does,

Will Cure Catarrah and Colds. What are the Catarrah Millions going to do about it?

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure Relieves Heart Disease in 30 Minutes.

THE TORPEDO IN WARFARE.

Russians First to Use it in Its Present Form.

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THE SUFFERERS

From Catarrah

Are numbered by Millions, not including those whose annoyance by association amounts almost to suffering.

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The Children's Corner



SCENES FROM CANADIAN HISTORY.

The soldiers, after a sharp skirmish, had fled in sudden panic towards the fort, leaving their commander to front the enemy alone; as he shoots down their chief the Indians take flight.

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

Ugh! How dark it was to be sure! And a tiny Snowdrop that Mary had planted a few weeks before in the garden bed, which she and her brother Dick had for their very own, stuck out its little roots impatiently, and longed for the time when it should shoot up its pretty white blossom. For it knew that the little girl who had planted it came out into the garden every morning to see if it had sprouted up out of the ground. The Snowdrop had often heard the patter of her feet on the hard, frosty garden path, but to-day there had been a heavy fall of snow, and all the bed was hidden in a lovely soft white fleece.

The stupid people above ground were saying "how cold it was," but the Bulbs knew better for it was just the snow which kept them so warm and snug as they lay patiently waiting to come up. The Snowdrop, however, felt angry to think no one would come to look for her, and fidgeted so much that a middle-aged Tulip, who didn't like children, grunted out: "Why don't you keep quiet, child? It's no use being impatient: we shan't grow any the faster. Besides, what can't be cured must be endured," you know—for the Tulip was very fond of proverbs, and always quoted one whenever he could.

"What a crusty old fellow you are," murmured the Snowdrop pettishly.

"Hush," whispered a sturdy yellow Crocus; "that's not the way to speak to the Tulip. He's a Dutchman, you know; and if he is a bit slow he's very sure for all that. I shouldn't wonder if he comes up first, after all, eh, my Heir?" What do you say?"

Now, the Tulip always liked to be addressed by his own proper title, which is Dutch for "Sir," so he answered, "I am afraid our little friend here has forgotten the story of the 'Hare and the Tortoise.'"

"Don't talk to me of tortoises," snapped the Snowdrop, "nasty, horrid things; I've heard that they nibble up all the young shoots you can find."

"Ah, you're afraid they'll gobble you up, eh, my dear?" interrupted the Tulip.

"As if anyone would take any notice of a mere Snowdrop," remarked a grand Hyacinth, who felt herself vastly superior to the rest of the party, for had she not lain in a London shop-window with other bulbs labelled, "Very choice specimens," and was she not going to make a fine show with her lovely white bells a little later on?

"Oh, we all know you are going to cut a dash in the world, madam," observed a Purple Crocus, "but who knows perhaps you may turn out to be blue, something like me, and you'd be a bit disappointed."

The Purple Crocus could not stand the Hyacinth's air; besides, she took up so much room; the Crocuses resented it, for she wanted to be by the side of her Yellow cousin, for the two always said, "We ought to grow together; we set each other off so well."

"I wish you wouldn't kick so," snapped the Hyacinth; "you Crocuses are such rough-and-ready flowers."

"Oh, we are quite content with our position," began both Crocuses together, but the Tulip, who dreaded a quarrel and was very peacefully inclined, here thought it was time to interfere. "Let's ask Brother Daffodil to sing," he suggested in his gruff way, and all the Bulbs a once cried, "Hear, hear," for they all loved Brother Daffodil; he was so friendly. Besides, the Daffodil is the chief musician among the flowers. I daresay you have noticed how they shake their yellow heads on their long stalks. People think it's the wind that moves them, but between you and me, it's the daffodils beating time to their own songs,

A SLEEPY LITTLE STORY.

One evening a little red Squirrel had just rolled himself up in his warm nest in the hollow of an old tree, when he heard a Bat, who always slept with his head hanging down and his feet up, say to a Stork, who was asleep standing on one long leg: "Do you know, you look very queer sleeping there on one leg?" "Do I, indeed?" said the Stork, winking up. "Well, I wish you could see how odd you look when asleep, with your head where your feet should be. How do you sleep that way?"

"Ha, ha! Ho, ho!" laughed an old Opossum, who was hanging from a limb by his tail. I assure you, I am extremely comfortable in this restful position. Why?" he continued.

"If I had a tail where my nose should be, As the Elephant has, as well as his mother, I'd hang like a hammet from tree to

And swing from one tail to the other."

"Oh, no!" said a big fat Pig, "it's hard enough to have a long straight tail like yours, without being hung up by it." Then, curling his little tail tighter, he waddled off, with a sorrowful sniff and a grunt; and the Squirrel buried his nose in his bed, that they might not hear him laugh; but he made such queer noises trying to smother his laughter that the others, not knowing he was there, became alarmed.

The Stork, quickly putting his other leg down, cried, "What's that?" The Opossum uncurled his tail, the Bat stood up on his feet, and both said, "Who's that? What's that?"

Then a little Echo fairy came bounding along in cap and bells, repeating after them, "Who's that? What's that?" as he madly scurried away, until the woods echoed.

A wise old Owl hearing him, went to see what was the matter. As he approached, he heard them talking, and listened.

"The idea," growled the Opossum, "of that stupid little Pig really wanting his tail curled up in that absurd fashion, when a nice straight tail like mine is so beautiful."

The Squirrel dived deep in his bed, shrinking with laughter, for he could not help it.

Then the Owl stood before them, and said to the Opossum, "Of course we are quite dazzled by the beauty of your lovely straight tail, but, pray, remember,

"The Pig wears his tail in a twist instead, And the Bat is content to sleep on his head:

So now see it's a matter of fashion and taste. You should never judge others in haste, in haste.

You should never judge others in haste. Still, said he, blinking very hard, "why any one in his right mind should want to sleep all night, when it's so much pleasanter to sleep in the daytime, I can't imagine."

The Little Squirrel smiled, and, nestling in his warm, comfortable bed, he crooned this contented little song:

"The Opossum may hang by his tail; The Bat may sleep on his head; The Owl may sit in a hole and hoot a rat; But I sleep all night in a bed, a bed.

I sleep all night in a bed, a bed."

Then a Fairy will come to your aid, Touching the earth with her magic wand, Then will blossom each woodland glade;

Trees bud out in the earl bare land; All of you flowers will wake and sing, At the touch of the Fairy whose name is Spring!

Then, dear Hyacinth, ring your bells, For joy of the glad new day to be;

Plaudit good Tulip your flag that swells Proud in the breeze, and dear Snowdrop,

see

Yellow and Purple Crocus gay, Join you to make a brave array.

Then, dear Hyacinth, ring your bells, For joy of the glad new day to be;

Plaudit good Tulip your flag that swells Proud in the breeze, and dear Snowdrop,

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Yellow and Purple Crocus gay, Join you to make a brave array.

"Stuff and nonsense," grumbled the Tulip, who hated music, but he was really rather flattered by the bit about his flag; whilst the Hyacinth thought the allusion to bells meant a wedding, and behaved quite graciously; though she could not help whispering softly to herself: "Yes; I ought to have lived in a conservatory."

"All in good time," whispered the Yellow Crocus; "that's not the way to speak to the Tulip. He's a Dutchman, you know; and if he is a bit slow he's very sure for all that. I shouldn't wonder if he comes up first, after all, eh, my Heir?" What do you say?"

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